THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

VOL. XXXVI NO. 208 | COPYRIGHT 1944 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY | BOSTON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1944 | **ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands; FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

German Rout Grows in Normandy; Three Soviet Armies Besiege Warsaw; Tokyo Warns Empire of Grave Peril

Boston Plans 88 Offices For Voter Registration; Finnish President Quits

The World's Day—August 1, 1944

Boston: Plans Laid for Service Registration

Eighty-eight offices for registration of voters for the Nov. 7 election will be opened throughout Boston shortly after Labor Day, William A. Motley, Jr., Chairman of the Boston Board of Election Commissioners, announced today. His statement came after the City Council had passed an order calling for immediate opening of 44 registration places to aid in registration of service men and women.

Training in contract termination, planned to handle current changes in aircraft design and to give the preparation for readjustments at the war's end, was begun by the Army Air Forces at the Harvard Business School today. [Page 2.]

Lieut. Robert M. Hanson, marine officer of Newtonville, Mass., who accounted for 25 Japanese planes before he was reported missing, has been awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor, it was disclosed in Washington today. [Page 2.]

In Response to a plea from farmers, Gov. Robert O. Blood of New Hampshire has invoked his emergency wartime power to allow 14-to-16-year-olds to operate motor and power vehicles on public highways. The request was made through the State Farm Bureau.

Democrats ousted a Republican administration yesterday in the biennial election of the Borough of Stonington, Conn., a subdivision of the town, putting into office a warden, a board of burgesses, tax collector, treasurer, and other officers.

Seizure of the Rockingham Race Track at Salem, N. H., and its operation as a state monopoly was favored today by the Democratic State Convention in its platform adopted at Concord.

In Europe: President of Finland Resigns

President Risto Ryti of Finland was reported in a Reuters dispatch from Stockholm today to have resigned. The dispatch, quoting reliable reports from Helsinki, said the new President was Premier Edwin Linkomies.

Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk and Foreign Minister Tadeusz Romer of the Polish Government in exile in London have arrived in Moscow for talks with Premier Marshal Stalin on Polish-Soviet relations. The Polish officials have already conferred with United States Ambassador W. Averell Harriman and British Ambassador Sir Archibald Clark Kerr.

Twenty-eight Alsatian patriots, accused of having aided French prisoners of war in 1941 and 1942, have been given capital or prison sentences of from one to eight years by the Tribunal of Strasbourg, the British Radio reported.

Remainder of British repatriates from Germany have arrived in Lisbon where they have joined the first party of 424 British civilian internees who arrived in Portugal July 25 after having been delayed two weeks by dislocation of traffic in France.

Jules Hiernaux, Belgian Minister of Public Instruction during 1934 and 1935 has been killed by "terrorists," the German controlled Paris Radio said.

Washington: Manpower Shifting Hits Munitions

Threatening shortages of critical munitions due to premature shifting of manpower to nonessential production brought a conference of top production officials with James F. Byrnes, War Mobilization Director.

Lieut. Gen. Joseph Warren Stilwell, American commander of Chinese forces in Burma, was nominated by President Roosevelt to be a full general in the Army of the United States.

National: Port Chicago Depot to Be Rebuilt

Port Chicago Naval Ammunition Depot, recently shattered by an explosion, will be rebuilt immediately and enlarged to almost twice its original size, the Twelfth Naval District headquarters in San Francisco announced.

Norway, Scandinavian country invaded by the Nazis in 1940, made the final payment on a $25,000,000 loan in New York, paid to the National City Bank of New York under a 20-year contract.

Young farmers may expect an increase in inductions into the armed forces after the harvest season, declared Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, at Rapid City, S. D.

Americas: Farrell Says All Pacts Fulfilled

General Farrell, President of Argentina, said his government "has fulfilled and will fulfill all pacts and obligations it has undertaken," it was reported in Buenos Aires.

End of War to Find N. E. Ready To Care for Surplus Food Stock

By Laura Haddock

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

New England food authorities are not going to be caught unprepared when the ending of the war presents them with heavy surplus stocks of food to be disposed of. They are already fully aware of the possible size of the problem of absorbing large stocks of Government-owned and Government-ordered agricultural products which may suddenly become available for civilian consumption.

John H. Sullivan, Massachusetts director of the Office of Distribution of the War Food Administration, asserts that 11 years of experience in the distribution of surplus commodities have insured against this area's being caught off balance by the anticipated release of large stocks of potatoes, dairy products, and eggs.

Eleven years ago, at the time of the depression, New England inaugurated a food stamp plan for getting surplus food stocks into the market and at the same time getting more nourishment into the market baskets of persons on relief. That plan, says Mr. Sullivan, is still in limited operation and will undoubtedly be one of the methods of adjustment when the time comes to redistribute food stocks which the military forces no longer need.

N. E. Products

The Government—for lend-lease and military supply purposes—procures from New England chiefly milk, eggs, butter and potatoes. The set-aside order for butter here has varied between 20 and 50 per cent of the region's output during the so-called "lush" months. What will happen, both

Continued on Page 2, Column 7

War Needs Stir Brazilian Valley

Brazil's São Francisco River valley has been stirred from long slumber by wartime demands for strategic minerals. This valley parallels the coast between Rio de Janeiro and the northeast "bulge."

Seldom seen by visitors to Brazil, the São Francisco valley is sometimes described as one of South America's beckoning frontiers. The valley actually has gone backward from an earlier high-water mark of development in the 17th and 18th centuries.

Why is this region, like so many others in South America, retarded? Writing from firsthand observation, Roland Hall Sharp gives some reasons in today's installment of the series on "Uncensored South America." First Page, Second Section.

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Cloudy

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

$5 Auto-Use Tax Violators Warned

There will be no prosecution of violators of the Federal $5 automobile use tax stamp law unless individuals definitely refuse to pay, Denis W. Delaney, Collector of Internal Revenue, said today.

Between July 12 and 31 90,000 motorists paid the $5 fee, he said. Persons definitely refusing to pay the tax will be served with a summons into court. The law provides a $20 to $25 fine plus the $5 stamp tax.

Public Warned On Teen-Agers Wage Problem

By W. Clifford Harvey

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Youngsters 14 to 18 years of age, lured from their schoolrooms by the wartime temptation of $25 to $75 a week jobs, are building up to "a serious shock" in postwar readjustment which social, educational, and labor agencies of Boston today warned the city it must "prepare to cushion at once."

A city-wide canvass of unemployment bureaus, vocational guidance councils, child welfare and youth delinquency agencies brought repeated warnings that wage-earning youth, looking for escape from the gasoline and travel drought, is exchanging supervised recreation for commercial pursuits and becoming generally more difficult to manage in the home.

With advertisements tempting young boys to "earn while you learn" to the tune of $35 a week, Boston's school population is expected to dwindle considerably this fall beyond last year's reported decline of about 100,000 pupils unless preventative measures are taken. While that figure includes a heavy percentage of 18-year-olds who moved into the military services, this fall's anticipated drop presumably will be traceable to hundreds of teen-agers who will have succumbed to the call of high wages.

$50 Learning

Current in the files of the United States Employment Service is a call from an iron and steel company for 16 to 18-year-old boys who want to make about $50 a week while learning the trade. The electric machine business has issued a similar demand for young girls wishing to earn $35 a week.

In a report by various Massachusetts industries to the employment office, it was revealed that the strain of manpower shortages upon these companies this summer has thus far been relieved by hiring of some 4,000 teen-agers. Many of these youths will not return to school next session. And according to Miss Miriam Fuhrman, consultant for the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor in Boston, many of the young wage earners are acquiring a distorted idea of personal and monetary values completely out of line with what they must fall back to after the war.

Even the 12 and 13-year-old girls who take care of the neighbors' babies are becoming "commercially-minded," declared John Connelly, director of the Citizenship Training Division of the Boston Juvenile Court. He cited the latest instance of a 13-year-old girl who, when asked what price she placed on her baby-tending services, replied: "The other girls

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Landing on Palau only 600 miles from Philippines brings war closer to Japan.

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1—Only a few hours before American seaborne troops smashed onto the beaches of western New Guinea, the Tokyo Radio had warned the Japanese Empire that "the war situation on the Pacific front has further increased in seriousness."

Although this warning was prompted by what the Japanese said were heavy American bombing raids on the Island of Palau, it has all the more significance now that American forces have landed within 600 miles of the Philippine Islands. For if Tokyo was apprehensive over previous raids upon Palau, it must be doubly so now, since the New Guinea landings will permit American planes to attack that Island from still another direction.

According to the Japanese reports, picked up by the listening-posts of the Office of War Information, 800 United States planes crumpled Palau during the three-day period July 25-27. The Japanese said that this number, unconfirmed by American sources, was divided as follows: About 100 planes the first day, about 300 the second and about 400 the third.

Gateway to Philippines

With Saipan, Guam and Tinian gone or going, Palau is believed to be extremely important to the Japanese as it is the only remaining bastion of any size to the east of the Philippines. Palau is about 800 miles southwest of Guam and about 550 east of Mindanao, the southernmost of the Philippines.

Once the Americans have built airfields on the western end of New Guinea—and the first reports said that they had begun the construction of new fields almost as soon as they had landed—the Japanese will be faced with the possibility that United States land-based planes can begin shuttle-bombing Palau. Bombers from Guam could drop their loads on Palau and go on to New Guinea without making more than a moderate deviation from a straight-line course.

In commenting on the Pacific situation, the Japanese radiocast also admitted that the American landings on Guam and Tinian had added materially to the seriousness of the outlook from the Japanese viewpoint.

Moves Are Significant

Although Washington is making no definite predictions about Gen. Douglas MacArthur's future moves, several significant facts would seem to emerge from a study of his actions so far.

It is pointed out that Allied Forces under the General have been consistently moving in a northwesterly direction along the northern coast of New Guinea. The latest landings are nearly 1,200 miles northwest of Lae and Sala-

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Associated Press

French Refugees Find Refuge in Home Town

These refugees from the French town of St. Lô, in Normandy, take up temporary quarters in a former mansion following their return to the liberated town. Straw has been placed on the floor to provide a little comfort in the house that had been emptied of furniture. The refugees are being cared for by Allied civil-affairs authorities in charge in liberated territory.

Exile Regimes Adapt Laws To Nip Quislings

By E. Berg Holt

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 1—As the war situation develops, governments of the occupied countries of western Europe are busy examining treason laws in case they need further revision to enable quislings who have oppressed the loyalists during the years of German enslavement to be duly punished.

In respect to one of these countries, Netherlands, the capital sentence has already been reintroduced after being abolished years ago. For another, Norway, the law has been changed to enable capital sentences to be passed in peacetime as well as during war.

The exiled governments in both of these countries as well as France and Belgium have introduced other important changes with a view to seeing that no collaborator shall escape.

So far as France is concerned, prewar law included capital punishment or life sentence for treason. Pierre Pucheu already has been executed thereunder and two offenders at Cherbourg, arraigned before a military tribunal for aiding the enemy, were imprisoned for life.

Net Extended

In order to extend the net to cover less obvious cases a measure was adopted in Algiers July 7, defining the liability of French public servants who have either assisted enemy undertakings, hindered the war effort of France and the Allies, committed acts prejudicial to basic liberties of the French nation, or secured or attempted to secure, material benefits by applying Vichy regulations.

Those found guilty to be either removed from office, demoted, retired, or dismissed with or without pensions.

The Conseil National de Resistance had also on March 12, 1944, warned all officials they will have to answer before the courts for any acts they may have committed under the following heads:

1. Depriving any French citizen of life, liberty, or property.
2. Aiding deportations.
3. Supporting either by word

Continued on Page 7, Column 3

Liberated Cherbourg Seems Far From War

A new approach regarding the swiftness with which the war in Europe is moving is provided today by Mr. Browne in his second cable direct from recaptured Cherbourg.

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHERBOURG, France, Aug. 1—Though liberated hardly more than a month ago, Cherbourg today seems farther from the front than London.

Perhaps it is partly because at Cherbourg we had real baths—in a real bathtub. After even three or four days at the battle front, a real bath is an epochal event and brings peace close.

Sleeping out in a tent—or rather lying uneasily in a tent while bombers rove about in the skies overhead, while a 90-millimeter gun in the next field shakes the whole camp like an earthquake, and while every conceivable kind of flak pours up in a great fireworks display, and down in a frightening swish of shrapnel—by night, and tramping about by day in the tracks of advancing troops or following close behind armored columns in a jeep with artillery fire constantly rumbling and banging near by while planes roar overhead—to come in from this to a city going about its business almost normally and then have a bath followed by a dinner party, music, and dancing with real American Red Cross girls, well, the contrast is just too great.

Seems Far From War

No wonder Cherbourg seems a long way from the war—yes, even despite intermediate explosions as another demolition charge shakes the house a bit.

Even apart from these personal incidentals, however, there is no doubt about it—Cherbourg rapidly is getting back to normal. Early this morning I strolled down to the inner port to watch fishermen setting out in their little fishing boats, sailing out to their nets and lobster pots. They had made their way past demolished docks and ships filled with concrete and sunk by the Germans to render the harbor unusable. But they went out.

And they came back with their catch. At Cherbourg's famous halle aux poissons—fish market—many stalls were busy selling fish

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Congress Sees Little Hope For Quick Reconversion Plan

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1—Congress reconvened today after a five-week vacation with talk about postwar reconversion promising to be louder than action for a month at least.

As both houses met briefly, Democratic and Republican leaders vied in issuing statements on the urgency of reconversion and demobilization legislation in the face of possible Nazi collapse, but neither held out much hope for early action from congressmen, many of whom have re-election campaigns on their hands this fall.

Most immediate urgency is to get the Senate Military Affairs Committee back to work on proposed bills.

To expedite passage of the legislation, Senator Walter F. George (D) of Georgia, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, today introduced a separate bill carrying the social-security features of the postwar program. His Committee has been called to meet tomorrow, thus splitting jurisdiction on the postwar program with the Military Affairs Committee.

Would Widen Federal Aid

The George amendment would authorize federal aid to stabilize state unemployment compensation funds and bring all federally controlled workers under compensation provisions.

Both Senator Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky, Majority Leader, and Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, hastened to remind the country that Congress' concern over postwar conversion should not be taken as assurance that the war will end shortly.

"It merely means," Senator Barkley told the Senate, "that we cannot permit this country to be

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Cockrill Is a Fightin' Name

United States Navy

Sailor Joins DE Named for Brother

Calvin Cockrill of Nashville, Tenn., wrote the captain of the U. S. S. Cockrill and said he would like to serve on the ship named for his brother, Lieut. Dan Robertson Cockrill, who was lost in action. Yesterday in Boston the Third Class Storekeeper was ordered to join the Cockrill. Left to right: Storekeeper Cockrill, his daughter, Peyton; his wife, Catherine, and his mother, Mrs. Goodloe Cockrill of Nashville. The elder Mrs. Cockrill christened the ship in October, 1943.

Dewey Tells Illinois Voters Benefits of G. O. P. Victory

By Roscoe Drummond

Chief of the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 1—Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York declared today that a Republican victory in 1944 would bring four incalculable benefits to the American people and to the world.

Delivering his first more-than-perfunctory rear-platform speech here as his train came into the crowded station of the Illinois Capital, the Republican nominee momentarily threw aside his veto against public oratory, and affirmed that his election this fall would:

1. Strike increasing terror into the hearts of our slowly disintegrating and collapsing enemy.
2. Bring new unity to the American people and usher in a new era of "competent government."
3. Make for "the best possible peace the world has ever seen."
4. Restore a government "interested in the people of the United States and which will bring to an end that eight-year Roosevelt depression with 10,000,000 unemployed that we had from 1933 to 1940, and which took a war to stop it."

Cheered by a vastly greater throng than heretofore has greeted his public appearance, Governor Dewey warmed—literally and figuratively— to his theme.

"I want to equip our Government," he continued, "so that

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Nazis Mobilize Reich To Last (Egg) Shell

MADRID, Aug. 1 (AP)—Hitler's general mobilization scheme for Germany and occupied countries has been extended to include bantam hens. Henceforth they must provide at least 60 eggs annually toward the triumph of the greater Reich.

Regular-sized hens already had been mobilized, with their owners required to turn in at least 60 eggs a year. Inclusion of bantams is disclosed in German papers reaching Madrid today.

U. S. Force has choice of attacking Brittany or crossing France toward Paris.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

Allied offensive operations in Normandy continue to approximate the blitz tempo the Russians are maintaining in Eastern Europe.

American armored columns have crossed the Selune River and have advanced at least 10 miles southeast of the captured stronghold of Avranches. The Selune River was the last great natural barrier facing the Allies in Western Normandy. In crossing it, American armor has reached the plain of France and has come face to face with German defenses guarding the route to Paris on the east and Brittany's ports on the west.

It remains to be seen whether the Allies will exploit the American break-through by a direct push deep into the heart of France, or will confine themselves for the moment to cutting off or subjugating the Brittany Peninsula. If, as seems probable, the Nazi High Command already has written off Brittany as lost, the former alternative becomes more likely. In this event the Allies may be locked in a climactical battle for the whole of France before many more days.

In many respects, the Allies would now appear to be in the same position as the Germans were after the break-through at Sedan in 1940. By smashing quickly through the disorganized Allied defenses to the Channel, the Germans were able to gain all France with minimal effort. The same thing conceivably could happen now in reverse, with an Allied plunge through equally disorganized defenses into Central France. Such tactics are the essence of blitz warfare.

In the center of the Normandy front, an American-British spearhead is driving on the key communications center of Vire after capturing Le Beny Bocage, 11 miles south of Caumont.

In the air war, an estimated 1,700 American planes have attacked Nazi airfields near Paris.

On the other side of Fortress Germania, Marshal Rokossovsky's Russian and Polish troops are besieging Warsaw from three directions, General Cherniakhovsky is carrying out a triple assault against the prewar frontiers of East Prussia, and farther north General Bagramian's army has entered Jelgava, 21 miles from Riga, making a Nazi seaborne escape from the Baltics more difficult by the hour.

A belated announcement from Marshal Stalin disclosed the capture of Kaunas.

The siege of Warsaw began with one of the greatest artillery barrages of the war against the industrial suburb of Praga, due east of the Polish Capital.

Meanwhile, in the Southwest Pacific, General MacArthur has taken another important stride toward the Philippines by executing a surprise landing at Sansapor Village and other points on the northwest tip of New Guinea. This leapfrog advance virtually completes the conquest of New Guinea, as it puts a wedge between the two remaining Japanese bases of Sorong and Manokwari. Sansapor is slightly more than 600 miles from Mindanao in the Philippines and 200 miles from Halmahera, between New Guinea and Mindanao.

Normandy:

American forces carried the invasion of France into Brittany and east of the Vire River a speeding American-British spearhead approached the key city of Vire.

A late dispatch from Gavray, France, said American infantry had captured Brecey on the See River and pushed 10 miles south-

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Public Gets Warning On Teen-Age Pay Problem

Continued from Page 1

told me to ask 50 cents an hour." Can this be "unionization among the 13-year-olds?" Mr. Connelly wanted to know.

Forewarned of a possible teen-age rush to the shipyards, highest paying industry in the Boston district, the State last March passed a law forbidding such employment to boys under 18 years. But the 18-year-olds are making 80 to 90 cents an hour there, Mr. Connelly revealed.

A case of youth delinquency on grounds of "over-drinking" in the Juvenile Court recently resulted in the following conversation:

Judge: "Where did you get the money to buy drinks?"

16-year-old: "My wages in a defense plant."

Judge: "How much do you make?"

16-year-old: "Forty-seven dollars a week."

Judge (turning to policeman): "That's more than you make, Joe."

High wages were blamed by Mr. Connelly for the fact that 16- to 18-year-old youths are the worst offenders in court.

The law compels school attendance up to the age of 16 unless excused by special certification from the Superintendent of Schools. An unprecedented number of these certifications have been granted due to the loss of family bread-winners to the armed forces.

The story is also told of an 18-year-old youth who refused to accept a job as truck driver for a florist shop at $35 a week, but took a similar job with a competing florist shop which offered $40 a week plus a corsage for the boy's girl every Saturday.

Even in the neighborhood category of the youth who mows the lawn, prunes the shrubs or shovels off the walk in winter it's hard to find one who hasn't raised his bid from the onetime 25 to 50 cents up to 75 cents and $1. And boys 13 to 14 years old come home from the golf links with $12 to $15 a week. If they didn't, they would go to work elsewhere in a teen-agers' employment market.

While some of the young people manage to take their high incomes "in stride," youth guidance committees find that too many allow the dollars to flow through their fingers like water, that an unusual amount of drinking is being done by the younger generation due to "the ability to buy their own drinks."

Writing in to the probation officer of the Juvenile Court recently, a 16-year-old youth explained: "I'm all right now. I'm making $60 a week learning to be a welder."

In youth guidance circles it is found that social agencies are only beginning to think in terms of getting teen-agers back to school as soon as the war and high wages end. Anticipating the blow to these youngsters when they find they can no longer dictate jobs to employers, special schools are being planned to train youth vocationally in the skilled lines they are now avoiding.

Alarmed that the war might end quickly and leave cities with a grave youth problem on their hands, but with no planned solutions, parents are appealing to social authorities for action. The canvass of agencies revealed that all are thinking in terms of such action, but that little has been actually accomplished of a concrete nature. It is reported that a conference of all interested parties will be called shortly to meet this postwar challenge.

Waste Paper Collections

Boston — Business office Collection—Over 500 pounds call Hubbard 5606 for special handling; under 500 pounds place in nearest bin.

Lowell—Tomorrow.

Enjoy
BREAKFAST—LUNCH
DINNER
AT
ALBIANI
CAFETERIA
Fine Foods
at Lowest Prices
151 Huntington Avenue
Next to Mechanics Building
6 Other Cafeterias in Boston:
1533 Washington · 1136 Washington
704 Washington · 632 Washington
7 School St. · 10 Scollay Sq.

Gloucester Leads In Fish Landings In Past Half-Year

Gloucester fish receipts exceeded those of Boston during the first six months of 1944, the Market News Service of the United States Division of Commercial Fisheries announced today.

Total landings of fresh fish at Boston, Gloucester, New Bedford and Portland are substantially larger than last year, amounting to 207,215,000 pounds or a 16 per cent gain over last year's production of 178,989,000 pounds.

By the end of June, Gloucester had received 80,356,000 pounds of fish and shellfish, compared with Boston's 75,720,000 pounds, New Bedford's 43,827,000 and Portland's 7,312,000. Landings at Gloucester and New Bedford increased about 33 per cent over last year, while Boston's receipts were 5 per cent less, and Portland showed a small decline.

Awarded Medal

Associated Press from United States Marine Corps

Lieut. Robert M. Hanson

For "gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond call of duty as fighter pilot" in the Marine Corps, Lieutenant Hanson of Newtonville, Mass., listed as missing in action after having downed 25 Japanese planes, has been awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor. He was last seen Feb. 24 when his plane crashed into the sea while flying an escort mission over Rabaul.

'Cape' Towns Boost Paper Total 32 Tons

Thirty-five tons of waste paper were collected in Falmouth and Woods Hole Sunday, in contrast to the three tons of last month, and paper-mill trucks, on the scene because of the acute need for paper, carted the valuable commodity off to the mills, where it was used within 24 hours.

Two factors behind the dramatic increase, according to salvage officials, were the "splendid turnout" of citizens and vacationers, and the summer swelling of population from 6,000 permanent residents to a transitory population of 18,000.

In six hours residents and vacationers, many of whom did not go down to the beach until they had made sure every possible scrap of paper had been set out on the curbing, amassed the 35-ton total.

Publicity in newspapers, in the movie theaters, and from church pulpits also was given as a reason for the success of the drive.

As a gesture of challenge and defiance, James M. McGinnis, Chairman of the Falmouth Salvage Committee, issued a challenge to any town on the South Shore of comparable size to match the performance of the two towns.

Wellesley Talk Seeks Unity Of Racial Groups

By Donald Messenger

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., Aug. 1—There are two ways of preventing a racial minority from standing in the way of national unity, Dr. Ira De A. Reid, of Atlanta University, told the School of Community Affairs at Wellesley College, in a lecture being discussed by the group today. One is to "send them back where they came from." The other is to assimilate them.

In the case of the Negroes in the United States, he said, "The first course can't be taken, and the white majority doesn't want to take the second, so Negroes are left in a state of suspension between the two." This means a continuing, unsolved problem, he asserted, which may be expected in times of strain, such as the days of readjustment after a war, to break into conflict at some points, as it has done before.

Segregation, both the legal kind enforced in about a score of States, and the arbitrary variety practiced in many other communities, he continued, is merely a temporary makeshift. It postpones the day of solution, or of new friction. What is needed is definite, constructive action, breaking down barriers, instead of building them up to restrain forces of disunity which they do not reduce.

It is important, he added, not to become identified as a "professional reformer" in the field of Negro relations, for this can reduce the effectiveness of good work.

It is expected that some of the discussions of the School of Community Affairs this week may touch on the somewhat similar effects, within the United States, of northern investments in the South, and of the establishment by northern interests of factories in the South, turning out products formerly shipped down from the north.

More Care Urged In Overseas Mail

More careful packing of parcels that are to be sent overseas to members of the armed services for Christmas was urged today by Patrick J. Connelly Boston Postmaster. Soft candies and soap, for instance, both in the same package and neither properly wrapped, cause spoilage to both, he warned.

Besides the weight and measurement limitations, various articles in the package must be wrapped separately, the Postmaster said. Hard candies, nuts, caramels, cookies, fruit cake and chocolate bars, individually wrapped in wax paper, should be enclosed in inner boxes of wood, metal, or cardboard, he added.

All Christmas parcels for armed forces overseas must be mailed between Sept. 15 and Oct. 15 to assure delivery by Dec. 25, those going long distances to be mailed as soon after Sept. 15 as possible.

Smiles in Order

By a Staff Photographer

Captured Nazi Messerschmitt 109-F

Pleased with her work in the Air WAC, Private Helen Sabow of Saginaw, Mich., is shown seated in the cockpit of the enemy plane which she and her specially trained comrades assembled for the "Loyalty Week" show on Boston Common in the interests of the War Manpower Commission's drive for more war workers and increased production.

'Navy Night' on the Common A Feature of 'Loyalty Week'

Boston's "Loyalty Week" drive for increased employment in war plants is continuing today on the Boston Common.

As a part of today's program in which the military and civilian agencies are combining to show Bostonians the continuing need for 100 per cent production, Private Joseph Loretta will present a Japanese flag which he captured in the Southwest Pacific to Maj. Irving Francis, Assistant Director of the Show.

Tonight will be "Navy Night" on the Common. Besides several speakers, including Horace G. Houghton, Assistant to General Manager, Bethlehem Steel Company, the U. S. Navy Band from the Naval Receiving Station will provide the music.

Throngs of men, women, and children thronged the Common yesterday and watched the "Shot From the Sky" show at the expense of Hitler and Hirohito. Captured enemy equipment was displayed for the benefit of Common visitors. A Japanese Zero was exhibited, with Lieut. John B. Nash, Fifth Air Force, explaining the plane to the spectators.

Two N. E. Soldiers Win Medals For Wiping Out Axis Pillboxes

War Activities of New England

Wiping out German and Japanese pillboxes, so that United States platoons could advance, two New England infantrymen have won the Silver Star Medal for bravery, the War Department announced today.

The award was made to Pfc. Max G. Miller of New London, Conn., for his part in a successful assault on a nest of Germans holding up the American attack.

Aggressively leading his platoon through enemy fire to destroy Japanese pillboxes is the citation for Technical Sergeant Anthony E. Krzyzek of Pawtucket, R. I.

Off for Seamen's Course

Headed for a six weeks' general course in seamanship, 79 recruits for the United States Maritime Service left Boston last week, the Boston Enrolling Office announced today. These men will take their schooling at the United States Maritime Service Station at Sheepshead Bay, N. Y.

Completion of the basic training will qualify the men for further instruction as specialists. Ratings, the three or six months' courses prepare for, include: radio, hospital corpsman, assistant purser, deckman, engineman, cook or baker.

Launchings Due

Two more of the large tank landing ships that carry assault troops to hostile shores on world-wide battlefronts will be launched at the Boston Navy Yard on Aug. 4, the First Naval District announced yesterday.

The LST-1,034 will be sponsored by Mrs. Ethel A. Gannon of East Weymouth. Mrs. Gannon's father won the Beneficial Suggestions Award for March and had the privilege of naming the sponsor.

Sponsor of the LST-1,035 will be Mrs. Ella M. Kelleher of Lynn whose husband, an inside machinist, won the April Beneficial Suggestions Award.

Bay Staters Unscathed

Two Bay State sailors served aboard an LST — landing ship, tanks — in the South Pacific for 14 months and then came to the conclusion that "our LST carried a horseshoe."

Machinist's Mate, Second Class, Henry S. Ward of Somerville and Gunner's Mate, Second Class, Robert K. Young of North Andover are the two Bay Staters. The LST was in action at Morobe, Lae, Finchafen, Cape Gloucester, Tanamarah, Hollandia, Wakde, and Biak Island.

"Gloucester was our toughest invasion," said Young. "At one time there were 18 planes almost directly overhead. One bomb plopped into the water less than 75 yards off our port quarter, but that's the closest they came."

Roslindale Soldier Cited

Serving with the Fourth Infantry Division in France, Pfc. Leonard R. Travis, Jr., of Roslindale has won the Silver Star Medal for "gallantry in action against the enemy."

His citation said, in part: His "section was pinned down by extremely heavy enemy small arms, machine gun and artillery fire. Promptly, and without regard for his own personal safety, Private First Class Travis moved forward in the face of this fire to receive a message from his section leader. He then took this vital message to his section and guided them through hazardous surroundings to their position."

Navy-Plane Crash Kills Officer and Enlisted Men

BEVERLY, Mass., Aug. 1 (AP)—An officer and two enlisted men were killed yesterday when their Navy plane crashed and exploded at a naval auxiliary airfield.

The plane, based at the Navy's auxiliary air facility at Ayer, was practicing landings and had just taken off when, officials announced, it sideslipped and crashed. The craft burned.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston 15, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Mrs. Luce Says She'll Run Again

GREENWICH, Conn., Aug. 1 (AP)—Representative Clare Boothe Luce (R) of Connecticut last night announced that she would run for re-election to Congress.

In a formal statement, Mrs. Luce said that the claim of her opponents that she "might be purged by Sidney Hillman's Political Action Committee (of the C. I. O.)" was a challenge "I cannot ignore."

The Representative said she had considered not standing for re-election "for personal reasons."

In her statement, Mrs. Luce referred to the controversy within the State Republican organization which Saturday brought about the resignation of J. Kenneth Bradley, her political mentor, as State Chairman on the insistence of Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin, although she did not mention either by name.

Mrs. Luce, in her statement, said:

"Although I have never publicly made any statement to the effect, it is true that, for personal reasons, I have considered not seeking the Congressional nomination from Connecticut's Fourth District again. Today, as an unexpected by-product of a local controversy within the Republican State organization, these private inclinations have been speculated about. Whereupon my opponents somewhat hastily claimed that I must be afraid of being purged at the polls by Sidney Hillman's Political Action Committee. This is a challenge I cannot ignore. . . . I refuse to let my opponents claim that Sidney Hillman, of New York City, controls the rank and file of labor in Bridgeport. I shall certainly run and win."

Ration Dates for Consumers

Beef, Cheese, Butter, and Oleo—Book No. 4 Red stamps A8 through Z8 and A5 through C5, now valid and worth 10 points each, regardless of numbers printed on them. Good indefinitely. Red tokens may be used as change.

Cooking fats and oils and most meats, except beef, steaks and roasts, now point free. Canned fish also point free.

Canned Goods — Blue stamps A8 through Z8, and also A5 through F5, in Book 4, worth 10 points each, now valid; good indefinitely. Blue tokens may be used as change.

Sugar—Stamps 30, 31, and 32 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds each; good indefinitely.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

In addition to five pounds for canning on Stamp 40, a maximum of 20 pounds of sugar per person for home canning will be granted on application to local War Price and Rationing Boards.

Fuel Oil — Period 4 and 5 coupons now valid; expire Sept. 30. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

New Period 1 coupons may be used as soon as received from ration board.

Gasoline "A"—No. 10A coupons for 3 gallons each now valid; expire Aug. 8.

Serially numbered B3, B4, C3, and C4 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be indorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Stoves — Certificates obtainable from local boards.

Shoes—Stamps 1 and 2 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair each. Both good indefinitely.

Tires — New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "B" and "C" gasoline ration book holders. "A" book holders now eligible for used tires. Tubes now ration free.

Farm 'Co-op' Elects Head

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 1 (AP)—George M. Putnam, President of the New Hampshire Farm Bureau, today was elected President of Agricultural Service, Inc., a co-operative organization for marketing of farm products.

200 Officers Take Course On Contract Terminations

Two hundred selected officers from the Army Air Forces began a course today at the Harvard Business School on contract terminations required by changing design. When the war ends, they will be trained for the bigger job of closing out contracts wholesale.

This is the first detail of 700 to take the eight weeks course at Harvard. Three similar courses are being given elsewhere. The total to be schooled will reach 4,200.

Former business and banking executives, lawyers, accountants, etc., now in the AAF, assembled in the class room at Baker Hall today. Because of their business background and experience, they were selected to take the contract termination course.

"In this war already we have terminated more contracts than were given for aircraft production in all the last war," Col. E. W. Rawlings, Chief of the Readjustment Division of the Material Command of the Army Air Forces, said. Col. Rawlings came from his headquarters at Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio, to outline the war adjustment course.

Calls for Machinery

The new equipment demanded by changing theaters and changes between those theaters calls for effective machinery for the handling of contract cancellations, cutbacks and property disposal problems. Floor space will frequently have to be cleared of obsolete equipment so as to enable production of new models.

"However, these officers and the Army Air Forces are not going to do this job," Colonel Rawlings commented. "It's going to be the manufacturers. It would take too many smart people who aren't available. It's the manufacturer's responsibility to handle his own production program, his subcontractors and his suppliers.

"Our function is to help train the manufacturer and help the manufacturer train his subordinates and suppliers so that they can do the job without too many hindrances that are illogical being placed in their paths by the procuring services.

His Old College

Colonel Rawlings came back to an old college of his when he opened the new class. The Air Force assigned him to the Harvard Business School from 1937-9, when he took the regular business course, majoring in industrial management. He was then a Lieutenant.

The faculty of the school will conduct the course under the direction of Prof. Cecil E. Fraser, Assistant Dean. Lieut. Col. John F. Helfin will be in charge of the unit as Commandant for the Army Air Forces. Earlier Colonel Heflin served as Commandant of the A. A. F. Statistical School at Harvard which graduated 2,400 men in two years.

Major G. H. Walker of Wright Field, Chief of the Training Section of the Readjustment Division of the AAF Material Command, and Dean Donald K. David of the Harvard Business School, also participated in the opening of the course.

End of War to Find N. E. Ready To Care for Surplus Food Stock

Continued from Page 1

here and throughout the nation, when these vast quantities of food are no longer needed by the armies?

That they may not be dumped upon a defenseless market, to cause prices to slump and an agricultural depression to settle upon the country, the War Food Administration has just acquired another adjunct—the Procurement and Price Support Branch of the Office of Distribution.

This branch will co-ordinate all proposals and programs and carry them out. The Government has taken official recognition that food stocks disposition is an immediate, not a future, problem, and it has already enlisted the active aid of experienced men from the food industries.

Congress to Act

Congress is expected to take action within the next few months which will clarify food disposition policies, and in the meantime the military forces are taking the responsibility at least of looking as far ahead as possible on their food needs, ordering only the quantities they can definitely foresee the need for. It is no longer necessary, says the War Food Administration, to build reserve stocks of food. That has been done successfully, and current needs are all that concern food production now.

But the fact remains that plans for agricultural production must be made at least a year ahead. The acreage of potatoes in Aroostook County, Maine, was estimated in 1942 for the 1943 harvest. The probable needs for 1945 are being planned for now. If the war should end in the meantime, there will be a surplus of potatoes to dispose of, come August, 1945. This is typical of the whole problem as it affects New England, says Mr. Sullivan, but he adds that food storage facilities here are better than average, especially in Massachusetts, and that previous experience under the Surplus Marketing Administration will stand the area in good stead.

He looks for no serious dislocation in the local food market, he says, because New England already has the "know-how" to deal with its own surpluses.

Second of Concerts For Children Listed

The second Children's Concert of the Esplanade series, with Arthur Fiedler conducting, will take place Wednesday morning, Aug. 2, at 10:15 a. m. at the Hatch Shell on the Charles River Embankment. Nicholas A. Rasetzki will be the speaker of the morning.

Numbers on the program are:

Washington Post March, by Sousa; Overture to "La Gazza Ladra," by Rossini; Two movements from Symphony No. 88, in G Major, by Haydn; Hora Staccato, by Dinicu-Heifetz; "The Swan," with violoncello solo played by H. Dreschmans, by Saint-Saëns; Tales from the Vienna Woods, by Strauss, and Entrance of the Guests into the Wartburg, from "Tannhäuser," by Wagner.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Cloudy

Boston and vicinity: Considerable high cloudiness with no important changes tonight and Wednesday. Light to gentle winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair with no important temperature changes tonight and Wednesday.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut: Considerable high cloudiness with no important changes tonight and Wednesday.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 9:32 p. m.; height 10.2 feet.
Wednesday, 10:08 a. m.; height 9.0 feet.

Income-Tax Refunds Paid

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (AP)—The Internal Revenue Bureau said today more than 3,000,000 of the 18,000,000 persons entitled to 1943 income-tax refunds have received their checks. The remaining 15,000,000 are being repaid at a rate exceeding 250,000 a week.

YOUR COUNTRY NEEDS YOUR HELP Now!

Despite the progress that is being made in France and in the Pacific, tough bitter fighting lies ahead of our men. And unless production schedules are not only maintained but increased, many an American boy is not coming back who otherwise would come home safe and sound.

This is no time for complacency — for hoping that a war can be won by bombing alone. *It is a time for every American to roll up his or her sleeves and help!*

John P. Marquand has stated it clearly in his pledge:

"If I am doing war work, I shall give the best that is in me, every minute, every hour, every day that I am needed, until the enemy is crushed.

"If I am not so engaged, I shall offer my services for war work, full or part time.

"If I can do neither, I promise our leaders to do all which they may ask of me to hasten our final and decisive victory."

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War Labor Trafficking Reported on Decrease

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (AP) — The House Military Affairs Committee fired another blast today at what it called "a vicious practice" of trafficking in labor by groups representing themselves as furnishers of engineering services for war contractors.

The practice which it condemned in a report last March, the Committee said in a follow-up memorandum to Congress today, is less widespread now, but still exists.

"Seldom has there been so prompt and direct a response to the efforts of a congressional committee as is reflected in the action on the part of these government agencies," it said, "and certain it is that if it is made known by them that such unconscionable expenses will not be approved if incurred, the end of this practice is in sight."

The Committee emphasized that it had no complaint against bona fide engineering companies rendering "true engineering services." But it objected to companies hiring out their own employees to another concern "only for the purpose of supplying the customer with workers to be engaged in fulfilling the customer's own contracts," the objective, the Committee said, being to earn a profit by charging excessive wage rates, transportation and subsistence costs.

Some companies, the Committee said, pay their employees wages ranging from 50 cents to $3 an hour and hire them out to war contractors for as much as $7.50 an hour for work performed on a seventh consecutive day.

The Committee said Higgins Aircraft, Inc., had paid to other companies for employees a total of $2,112,583 in less than a year for services valued at $728,974 under prevailing wage rates in the company's own locality.

United Aircraft Corporation, it added, paid $1,113,847 to other companies for employees between September, 1942, and March, 1944, while from April 21, 1942, to April 15, 1944, Chrysler Corporation, Dodge Chicago Plant, it said, paid $758,452 to 12 concerns for rented personnel.

Brewster Aeronautical Corporation, Long Island City, N. Y., the Committee said, paid three separate companies $372,244 for rented personnel between September, 1943, and March, 1944.

Practice Exposed

NEW ORLEANS, La., Aug. 1 (AP) —Andrew J. Higgins, whose firm, Higgins Aircraft, Inc., was named by the House Military Affairs Committee among those "trafficking" in engineers, asserted today he had exposed the practice to the Truman Committee last February.

Sailors for 48 Hours

Wide World from United States Navy

Living the Life of G. I.'s at Port Hueneme, Calif.

Sixty representatives of labor and management learned how the materials they make are used by the United States Navy at the big naval Advance Base Depot here. Of various ages and vocations, but all engaged in the manufacture of vital Navy advance base equipment in the Los Angeles area, the men were issued some G. I. clothing, helmets, and rifles, ate in the mess hall, marched to school, and slept in regulation Quonset huts. The photo shows them during their two days "in the Navy." Here some of the group, after being issued helmets, coveralls, and carbines, head for their quarters with a chief petty officer counting off the "Hup-two-three-four."

'Thoughtless Federal Competition' Hit

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (AP)—The Byrd Economy Committee said formally today that Government-owned corporations have been set up in competition with private business "with little thought as to their advantages or disadvantages."

The report recommended that operations of 44 such corporations, having $33,000,000,000 of borrowing power and $16,500,000,000 of liabilities, be immediately placed under the over-all control of Congress. Some should be liquidated $103,000,000 as of June 30, 1943.

Government corporations seem to have been established with little thought as to their advantages or disadvantages, at once, it added.

Network Grows

Summarizing its findings after a two-year study, the joint House-Senate-executive committee headed by Senator Harry F. Byrd (D) of Virginia said the corporations employed 70,000 persons in this and other countries, had outstanding loans of $6,500,000,000, and had incurred operating losses of

"From simple beginnings, each with a definite field, there has grown up a vast network, the final results of the operations of which may not be known definitely for years to come."

It made these recommendations:

Compete with Business

1. That each corporation be required to submit reports and program plans to Congress, through the Bureau of the Budget, for review as in the case of appropriations.

2. That the Comptroller General be designated as ex officio auditor and comptroller of each Government corporation.

Mentioning the reconstruction Finance Corporation under Jesse Jones, and the Commodity Credit Corporation under J. B. Hutson, the report said some of the corporations "exercise power and influence greater than do departments and establishments."

"Government corporations to a great degree do business in competition with private enterprise," it continued. "They encroach upon and compete with business, with business under serious disadvantage.

"They have practically unlimited Government credit at low rates of interest; freedom in some instances from Federal, state and local taxation on property and securities. They also enjoy the privilege of penalty (postage-free) mail and other concessions . . . ; add to these the prestige of a Government agency, and business meets an invincible competition."

The Home Owners Loan Corporation was named as one that could be liquidated speedily by selling its assets. Others so listed included the housing and inter-American navigation corporations.

Will Baseball Home-Run Average Rise Under Ping of New Magnesium Bats?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPOKANE, Wash.—Ping—goes the bat, and it will ping with a metallic clink.

This will be the state of affairs next autumn in the Pacific Northwest where baseball bats of magnesium will be on the market. They are being made at the light-metals laboratory at the Washington State College at Pullman, Wash., as part of the endeavor on the part of businessmen and natural scientists of the Northwest to find new uses for the light metals being turned out.

The full product of these plants is now going to war materials, but when the war ends it is hoped to have new industries ready to go to assure the continued operation of the light-metal plants.

The State College school of mines is taking the lead in experimenting. Not only is it turning out baseball bats, but magnesium fruit ladders for use in the Washington orchards.

The Industrial Bureau of the Spokane Chamber of Commerce also has compiled a long list of other small items.

Transportation equipment, both ground and aerial, is one valuable field, but it is anticipated that relatively few plants to make planes and cars will be established in the Northwest, but the field is wide open for small light-metal wide open for small light-metal products.

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SING & SING MANAGEMENT

Yale School Told Alcoholism Boosts Social-Security Cost

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 1—Social insurance in Central Europe before the war could have operated at a 5 per cent lower cost but for alcoholism, Dr. Siegfried Kraus told the Yale School of Alcohol Studies today.

Inebrity was one of the supporting reasons for the origin of social insurance, Dr. Kraus said. It had its world introduction in Germany in the early 1880's. The system is more popularly known in the United States as social security.

Dr. Kraus, who spent many years in welfare work abroad, spoke on the public care of inebriates in Europe. In his last post there, he served as adviser to the Public Welfare Administration of the city of Vienna. During this period, he investigated 2,000 alcoholics and their families who had been on public relief for a long time. He now is with the College of the City of New York.

Unstabilizing Factor

Relative to the beginning of social insurance, Dr. Kraus said:

"It was well known then what alcoholism means in the existence of homeless or shelterless people. It seemed as if the lack of any stability was favoring alcoholism.

"It was hoped that legal provisions for medical care and minimum daily compensations through compulsory health insurance, accident insurance, disability insurance, and old-age insurance would weaken the incentives for drunkenness.

"Once created, this system of social insurance became important for the recognition of problems of alcohol. Experts calculated the system could work at least 5 per cent more cheaply if alcoholism were abolished. Five per cent is a conservative estimate.

Cause of Accidents

"It is well known in this country what alcoholism means as a cause of accidents at work. Health insurance and disability insurance abroad have had experience with alcoholism in the field of acute diseases and premature disability.

"Thus, after some time, social insurance in Europe became an active promoter of general attempts to prevent alcoholism and to cure cases of inebriety. It started financial backing in the field. To give a few examples:

"In the early '30's in the city of Hamburg, the financial costs of treatment of inebriate insured persons in hospitals were distributed in the following way:

How Cost Was Divided

"One third was paid by the Municipal Department of Welfare, one third by compulsory health insurance, and one third by compulsory old-age and disability insurance. The same financial system was practiced in the highly industrialized Province of Westphalia."

The modern trend in public care in Central Europe gave to the care of the inebriate a professional impulse and the factor of rehabilitation, which Dr. Kraus had helped to promote when he organized the public agency for the care of war victims in Frankfurt-on-the Main in 1914 and conducted it for the following 12 years.

"The care for the inebriate could learn new things now concerning the technique of vocational rehabilitation developed in and after the World War with war and work invalids," Dr. Kraus said.

28,000 Workers Idle Due to Labor Disputes

By the Associated Press

A sudden work stoppage among 6,000 employees of the Philadelphia Tranportation Company, and a controversy affecting 2,200 Montgomery Ward and Co. employees in Detroit, brought the nation's total number of workers idle because of labor disputes to nearly 28,0000 today.

The Philadelphia stoppage resulted in hundreds of thousands of the city's workers being left stranded on street corners, some of them getting to work two and three hours late and others simply staying home.

A spokesman for the company, which operates the city's entire transportation system, said the management understood the bus, trolley, and subway drivers quit in protest against hiring of Negro operators. A union spokesman, however, declared there was no strike. Many drivers had reported in ill, telling reporters they were "too sick to take the cars out."

Three Detroit area Montgomery Ward stores and 2,200 employees were affected in a controversy which Jeff Craig, international representative of the Congress of Industrial Organizations United Retail and Wholesale Employees, called a lockout resulting from failure of the company to pay overtime to supervisors working on inventory. The company declined comment.

The Montgomery Ward case was certified by the War Labor Board to Federal labor conciliators and company and union officials were summoned to a meeting today. The big mail-order house and the Chicago local of the same union were involved in a dispute in April, climaxed by temporary Government seizure, with the aid of troops, of the company's Chicago facilities and forcible ejection from his office of Sewell Avery, Montgomery Ward Board Chairman. Final settlement of that case is pending.

Meanwhile 2,500 employees voted to return to work yesterday at the Houdaille-Hershey Corporation in Buffalo, N. Y.

In Harrison, Ark., 120 operating employees of the Missouri and Arkansas Railroad, on strike since July 27 in a wage award dispute, said they would return to work today.

In Detroit a back-to-work order from the War Labor Board went unheeded as a force of 7,000 production workers in five General Motors plants entered a second day of strike idleness. The company and union disagreed over an increase in production rates.

Osmena Heads Philippines As Successor to Quezon

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (AP)—Sergio Osmena, Vice-President of the Philippines, arranged to take the oath as President to succeed Manuel Quezon, who passed on today at Saranac Lake, N. Y.

Mr. Quezon originally was scheduled to step down from the post last Nov. 15, but Congress voted to extend his term until civil government is restored to the islands.

Mr. Osmena would have succeeded to the office then except for the congressional action.

Mr. Quezon, who became President in 1935, was considered almost a symbol of freedom to his people, whom he left only at the last minute to escape Japanese capture.

In several exchanges of notes with President Roosevelt he pledged the loyalty of the Philippine people to the United States.

It was Mr. Quezon who received President Roosevelt's assurance, also radiocast to the Far East, that the Philippines would become independent from the United States as soon as the Japanese were ousted.

Despite his illness Mr. Quezon continued to take part in plans for establishment of the independent republic and make the necessary arrangement with the United States, particularly with regard to military and naval establishments.

Of mixed Filipino and Spanish parentage, Mr. Quezon was a law student when the United States drove the Spaniards out of the islands in 1898. He joined the rebel forces of Emilio Aguinaldo and became chief of staff in the fight against the United States until the movement collapsed.

Mr. Quezon was held in a military prison for six months.

After going back to his law studies, Mr. Quezon climbed rapidly in politics, becoming one of two Resident Commissioners for the islands in Washington in 1909, and President of the First Insular Senate in 1916, the highest elective office a Filipino might attain under the American regime. He held the office until 1928.

He was given credit for the preamble of the Jones Act of 1916, which abolished the Philippine Commission, and stated it was the purpose of the people of the United States "to withdraw their sovereignty . . . and to recognize their independence as soon as a stable government" could be established.

Mr. Quezon had fled from his native Luzon in a submarine Feb. 20, 1942, after the Philippines fell to the Japanese.

He went to Saranac Lake late in the spring from Asheville, N. C., and lived with his chief of staff and his official family.

Since his arrival in the United States, he used his waning energy to bring about defeat and ouster of the Japanese.

He told the United States Senate he hoped America would adopt a new war slogan — "Remember the Philippines."

London Poles Map New State Plans

Reported by CBS

NEW YORK, Aug. 1—The Polish Government in London "has worked out plans for the political, social, and economic life of Poland after the war," according to the British Radio.

The radiocast went on: "The Polish Deputy Premier, Jan Kwapinski, said that democratic rules have been worked out for the parliament able to introduce a new Polish constitution in the spirit of true democracy.

"Other plans include universal education and measures for agriculture and industry. It's proposed that the state should take over key industries.

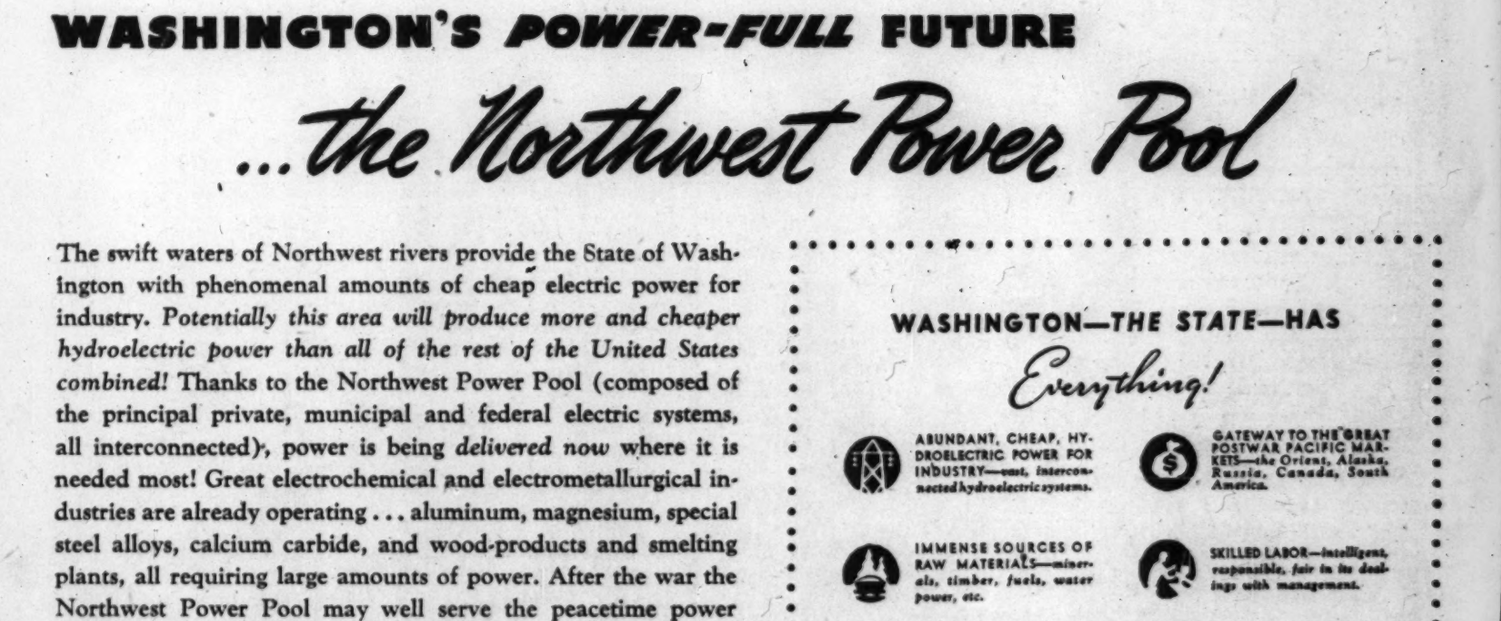
"Arrangements have been made with the Allied governments for the relief and rehabilitation of the Polish people."

Frank Joseph Loesch

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 1 (AP)—Frank Joseph Loesch, who passed on here yesterday, was a Chicago lawyer who served on the Wickersham Commission.

Senior member of the firm of Loesch, Scofield, Loesch and Burke, he was a native of Buffalo. He was appointed a member of the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement by former President Hoover in 1929.

As Chief Special Assistant Attorney General of Illinois, in 1928, he was in direct charge of special grand-jury investigations into murders, bombings, kidnapings and other violences and frauds in connection with the 1926 elections and the primary election of April, 1928. He was for 10 years President of the Chicago Crime Commission. He was credited with having coined the term "public enemy."



WASHINGTON'S POWER-FULL FUTURE

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The swift waters of Northwest rivers provide the State of Washington with phenomenal amounts of cheap electric power for industry. *Potentially this area will produce more and cheaper hydroelectric power than all of the rest of the United States combined!* Thanks to the Northwest Power Pool (composed of the principal private, municipal and federal electric systems, all interconnected), power is being *delivered now* where it is needed most! Great electrochemical and electrometallurgical industries are already operating . . . aluminum, magnesium, special steel alloys, calcium carbide, and wood-products and smelting plants, all requiring large amounts of power. After the war the Northwest Power Pool may well serve the peacetime power needs of thousands of new industries locating plants in the State of Washington. *Cheap power beckons industry westward!*

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'Here's to Us' in Cambridge—News of the Stage

Jean Muir Seen as Guest Star In Premiere of War Comedy

By Edwin F. Melvin

On the framework of a triangular romantic comedy Shirland Quin has draped some ideas about the war and the problems of individual security that might confront those able to perform war service who are comfortably ensconced in interesting and lucrative civilian jobs. The result, which she has called "Here's to Us," had its first performance last evening at the hands of the Cambridge Summer Theater in Brattle Hall with Jean Muir as guest star.

The best scene, curiously enough, is one in which the playwright herself makes her only appearance on the stage. She plays the role of a woman in middle years, bitter against the younger and more able woman who has forged ahead of her in business and has secured the position for which she had been striving. She comes to the apartment of her rival, the heroine, to accuse her of treachery and to announce her resignation from the firm. But before the interview is ended, the difficulties are smoothed away and they part good friends. The scene, though brief, is well written and well acted. Equally important, it has the stamp of actuality.

In this scene the playwright expresses the apparent text of her play: that those who worry unduly about the future are not really alive in the present. She works that theme out in the character of her heroine, a capable young woman who seeks to buttress herself against economic vicissitudes and neglects to look for the security to be found in a happy marriage.

But too much of the play runs to casual conversation. Too many of the plot developments are obvious. And too many of the situations seem contrived.

To complete the triangle there are another career girl and a young industrial expert who has gone into the Army. He has long been acquainted with the heroine but he fancies himself in love with the other girl. Before the first act is over he is engaged to the second young lady. Almost anyone in the audience could have told him that he was making a mistake, and most of them might have guessed that he would rectify it before the evening was over.

Miss Quin has some amusing lines, but not enough, and she has introduced some interesting quotations. She makes clear also the risks of casual repetition of war information. But it may be questioned whether the latter contribution, though it is undoubtedly well meant, is dramatically helpful.

Miss Muir is attractive as the young business woman. She suggests the competence and the composure that go with a successful career. She is less successful in the emotional scenes. Louise Valery of the resident company is the other girl; and Richard Hart, the young suitor. Muriel Pearce plays a Scottish housekeeper, and Roderich Winchell a Continental linguist who drops in and out. Ada Roston fills in odd moments as a talkative Negro maid.

'Sneak Preview' for State

A "sneak" preview is announced for the State theater on Wednesday evening, Aug. 9, at 9 p. m. The picture, the title of which, of course, is not announced, is described as a major MGM production. It will be shown in addition to the regular production, which will include "Bathing Beauty," with Red Skelton and Esther Williams.

Jane Wyman will have a prominent part in "A Night at Tony Pastor's." Ann Sheridan and Dennis Morgan will be starred.

© Paramount

Veronica Lake and Franchot Tone

In "The Hour Before Dawn," expected to follow "The Story of Dr. Wassell" at the Paramount and Fenway.

Miss Peardon For Cast Of 'Men to Sea'

Patricia Peardon, who was seen here in the title role of the original "Junior Miss" company, is announced for the cast of "Men to the Sea," which makes its debut at the Wilbur on Monday, Sept. 11. Eddie Dowling will direct the production.

Betty Blythe of the movies and Frank McNellis will head the cast of "Wallflower," which comes to the Plymouth for a fortnight beginning with a matinee performance Labor Day.

"The Pursuit of Happiness" will be the play at the Ogunquit playhouse the week of Aug. 7. Francis Compton, Eugenia Rawls, Maxine Stuart, James Ganon, and Ned Payne will be in the cast.

"Chicken Every Sunday," the farce with an Arizano boarding-house as setting, which has been running for several months in New York, has been released for the use of the armed services without royalty.

Christian Science Radiocast Aug. 6

The next Christian Science program in the Columbia "Church of the Air" series will be radiocast on Sunday, Aug. 6, 1944, at 1 p. m., E. W. T. The subject of the address is "The Power of Prayer."

The soloist will sing the following hymns from the Christian Science Hymnal: "Prayer is the heart's sincere desire," No. 284; and "Sweet hour of holy, thoughtful prayer," No. 322. The solo will be "Christ My Refuge" by MacDermid. The words were written by Mary Baker Eddy.

This program will originate from Station KLZ, Denver, Colo., outlet of the Columbia network, and is given with the approval of The Christian Science Board of Directors.

It is expected that listeners in New England may be able to tune in to this program over Stations WDRC, Hartford; and WBRY, Waterbury, Conn.; WABI, Bangor, Maine; WABC, N. Y.; WPRO, Providence, R. I.; and WCAX, Burlington, Vt.

On the Esplanade

Tuesday, Aug. 1, at 8:30 p. m.

Coronation March from "The Prophet" ..... Meyerbeer
Ballet Suite ..... Rameau-Mittl
Minuet from "Platée"; Musette—Tambourin from "Fêtes d'Hebe" ..... Mussette
Irish Tune from County Derry, Arranged by Grainger
Overture to "Tannhäuser" ... Wagner
Rhapsody "España" ..... Chabrier
Tambourin Chinois ..... Kreisler
"Skaters" Waltz ..... Waldteufel
"Knightsbridge," March ..... Coates

Conductor: Arthur Fiedler

Second Thoughts On New Movies

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

If the Motion Picture Academy of Arts and Science should deside to award an Oscar for the best commentary of the year, Lionel Barrymore's remarks in "Dragon Seed," would deserve consideration. This commentary, which is written with taste, is spoken by Mr. Barrymore with a quiet understanding and sympathy that adds to the force of the presentation of the Chinese cause in the war against Japan.

One of the episodes in "Since You Went Away" brings forward a youngster who is likely to be heard from in other pictures — Guy Madison. He plays a tousled-haired gob who goes in for a bit of mischief in a bowling-alley scene, when Robert Walker, as Corporal Smollett, is trying to make a romantic impression on Jane, the eldest of the Hilton daughters, played by Jennifer Jones. The boys become friends after a brief skirmish, and the episode ends in a glow of good fellowship. Young Madison has a face capable of oddly amusing expressions, reminding one somewhat of Danny Kaye's mobile visage.

A scene in "Our Hearts Were Young and Gay," soon to be released, will probably be especially amusing to persons who have visited England, and have had an encounter with the bath geyser which, when supplied with a penny, gives out hot water in those unpretentious transient residences for paying guests. Gail Russell, as Cornelia Otis Skinner, has barely settled in the tub when the hot water fails, and Diana Lynn, as Emily Kimbrough, finding no change in her purse, rushes into the street, and boards a bus. Obtaining the desired coin from the bewildered conductor, Emily leaps into the street and runs back to her lodging with the penny.

Best line in "Two Girls and a Sailor":

Jimmy Durante: "The show must go on!"

June Allyson: "Why?"

"Trans-Canada Express," a 20-minute picture made by the National Film Board of Canada, is a tribute to contribution of the railroads to the war effort. It shows the high-speed service provided on 25,000 miles of trackage, from the Rockies to the railway yards of the eastern cities.

Editor Takes War Job, Finds Democracy Works

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers

Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

A vacation patriotically spent drilling holes and tightening bolts on vital machine parts has yielded far more than the satisfaction, great though that was, of contributing something tangible to war production, according to Miss Bernice Gestie, who has just completed two months at the E. B. Badger & Sons Co. in Cambridge.

As a result of her summer experience Miss Gestie is taking back to her regular job as managing editor of the Minnesota Journal of Education "a great deal of encouragement about democracy and a lot of faith in people."

To one who has edited reams on the pros and cons of indoctrinating for democracy, it was particularly interesting to observe the reactions of a cross-section of the American public such as one finds in almost any war plant these days.

Young housewives with husbands overseas, middle-aged housewives with sons and daughters in the service, artists, teachers, students, working people of almost every race and creed—these have been her daily companions for the last two months, and they have given her renewed proof that democracy does work and will work. Their immediate reaction to an issue may sound ominous, she says, but their later one is generally sound. D-Day in the plant was an inspiring experience she wouldn't have missed.

Job for Schools

"If American schools do their ordinary job of teaching well, we'll be good democrats," Miss Gestie commented in an interview. "Many of them must have done a good job to have these people react the way they do."

Knowing as an educator what it is to be set aside, whether or no, as "a little less than human," Miss Gestie enjoyed being where her fellow workers didn't know what her profession was. The friendliness and courtesy of each one for the others and their ability to work well together under tension impressed her. It was the first time she had ever worked in overalls. "Dirty ones, too," she laughed, "and baggy."

She thinks a turn at a factory lunch would be a valuable experience for anyone, and wishes she could have it every summer. She does not, however, have any desire to substitute such a job for her educational work, because she is convinced that the latter is just as important for both the war and the peace, "even though you can't always see it."

Miss Gestie attended Fargo College and the Medill School of Journalism at Northwestern University and received her Master of Arts degree from the University of Minnesota. Born in Minnesota, raised in North Dakota, she started teaching in Austin, Minnesota, where she was also given the job of interpreting the schools to the community. She had considerable success getting children in her journalism class to write the stories used for this purpose.

Left Teaching

From this start she switched from teaching to public relations and editing, but also had administrative experience as principal of the high school in Grafton, North Dakota, before becoming associate editor of the Minnesota Journal of Education in 1927. She has been vice-president of the National Association of School Public Relations officials.

Miss Gestie is a thorough believer in the value of having a full-time public relations officer in a school system. If more interpretive work were done for the schools in normal times, she maintains, they would receive more support in times of financial stress.

Miss Gestie lives in Minneapolis where she is an active member and past president of the Quota Club. Her office is eight blocks away in St. Paul.

G. O. P. Platform

Esther Pitcher, Elizabeth King, Lillian Scott, and Grace Hatch will take part in a panel discussion on the "Republican Platform" at a meeting of the Anna C. Bird Department of the Women's Republican Club on Thursday evening, Aug. 3. The program, conducted by Miss Dorothy Jones, Chairman of the Department's Political Committee, will be preceded by a dinner at 6 o'clock.

Vermont Veterans Assured Of Care Upon Their Return

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Aug. 1—Vermont's men and women in the armed services will not have to contribute to their own financial benefits when they return home, as the State has already laid away a sizable "nest egg" of $2,500,000 against the day when discharge bonuses are being claimed.

This fact was pointed out this week by Gov. William H. Wills in his financial statement for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, which also showed a reduction in State debt of $1,142,000 and a cash surplus of $2,506,626.

Far from taking any personal credit for Vermont's solvency, the Governor modestly reported, "The State's sound financial condition is due to two causes, one, increased income from nearly all sources," and two, "careful and efficient management by our department heads."

The Governor said: "I have not encountered a single instance of large careless expenditure by any department head, in fact they have returned to the treasury $404,000 unused appropriations." This amount includes also $50,000 which was voted by the General Assembly for the University of Vermont and not used.

Cash balances on hand during the year, the report showed, have been used to purchase U. S. Government securities and the State has subscribed to all of the War Loan drives.

On June 30, the State held in the treasury as temporary investments $6,500,000 in war loan issues. An interest return of $41,475 has been earned by the State on these investments.

Referring to the provisions made for payment of a veterans' bonus, the Governor wrote in his report: "I feel that the people of Vermont have a right to take satisfaction from the fact that when the men and women who have left their homes to serve in the armed forces of their country return they are going to find Vermont in sound financial condition. We still adhere to the Yankee notion that it is prudent to lay away something for a rainy day."

The Governor, in discussing the State's financial picture, also pointed out that additional allowances were made by the last General Assembly for the department of education, to increase teachers' salaries, for the farm labor program, teachers' retirement system, old-age assistance and for the department of public welfare. Under the last named department, appropriations were granted for State institutions, aid to dependent children, the blind, the adult crippled, all with no increase in State taxes.

Dr. Meneely Takes Over As New Head of Wheaton

NORTON, Mass., Aug. 1 (AP)—Dr. A. Howard Meneely today assumed his duties as the third President of Wheaton College, succeeding Dr. J. Edgar Park who retired after serving as head of the women's college for the past 18 years.

Dr. Meneely came to Wheaton from Hanover, N. H., where he taught in the Department of History for 13 years. He holds the Bachelor of Arts and the Master of Arts Degrees from the University of Washington, Seattle, and the Doctor of Philosophy Degree from Columbia University.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New Programs

Vermont

Rutland—Tuesday and Wednesday, Aug. 8 and 9, 9 a. m., WSYB, 1490kc.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—12:00 M—News in English. XGOY, 9.84 meg., 31.1 m.
Guatemala—2:35 p. m.—Concert. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
Caracas—7:30 p. m.—Songs of the American Republics. YVSRN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—Off the Record; Stanley Maxted. GRH, 9.92 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Guatemala—8:15 p. m.—The Children's Hour. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—"What War Means to Me." GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
Guatemala—9:15 p. m.—The English Hour. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—9:30 p. m.—Sir Henry Wood's Season of Promenade Concerts. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.
Panama City—10:15 p. m.—Isthmus Quiz. HP5G, 11.78 meg., 25 m.
Guatemala—11:30 p. m.—Operatic Selections. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Today's FM Programs

WBZFM

4:00 p. m.—Musicale; recordings.
4:30 p. m.—Vincent Lopez' Orch.
4:45 p. m.—Southland Singing.
5:00 p. m.—Music You Want.
5:30 p. m.—Something for the Girls.
5:45 p. m.—Church in the Wildwood.
6:00 p. m.—News; Weather; Music.
6:30 p. m.—Band Concert.
7:00 p. m. to 10 p. m., same as WBZ.
10:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

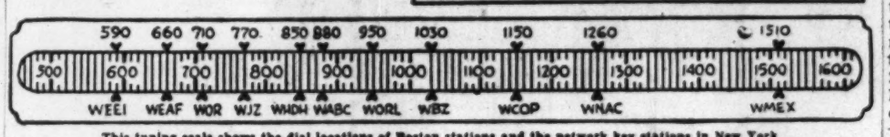
WGTR, WMTW

3:00 p. m. to 5:00—Same as WNAC.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansani"; music.
6:00 p. m. to 6:30—Same as WNAC.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m. to 8:30—Same as WNAC.
8:30 p. m.—Wallenstein's "Sinfonietta."
9:00 p. m. to 11—Same as WNAC.
11:15 p. m.—Sign Off.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Tonight, 6:30 p.m., Yankee Network
THE WORLD'S FRONT PAGE
News From Monitor Correspondents



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00 "Marv. Marlin" sk	Morton Downey, songs	'Woman of America': sk	Boston Braves - Pitts-	Sports program
3:15 Melody in the Sky	Hollywood Star Time	"Ma Perkins": sketch	burgh Pirates baseball	News service
3:30 News; Snapshots	Dramatic sketch	'Pepper Young's Family'	Boston Braves - Pitts-	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45 Something for Girls'	Drama: Musical Variety	'Right to Happiness': sk	burgh Pirates baseball	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00 Broadway Matinee:	Popular music; Songs	Backstage Wife; sketch	Boston Braves - Pitts-	News; H. Musette's Or.
4:15 Guest stars; songs	Newscast	Stella Dallas; sketch	burgh Pirates baseball	Cab Calloway's Orch.
4:30 "Life to the Front"	Jewish Philanthropies	Lorenzo Jones; sketch	Boston Braves - Pitts-	Jimmy Murray, minstrel
4:45 Help Wanted; News	Musical Poll of Hits	"Widder Brown"	burgh Pirates baseball	Al. Donahue's Or.
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies	"Terry and the Pirates"	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; Victory Garden
5:15 E. Howe, m. c.	"Easy Rhythm"	"We Love and Learn"	"Chick Carter"; sketch	Journey to Ireland
5:30 Notes for Victory"	Jack Armstrong; sketch	'Just Plain Bill"; sketch	Adventures of Tom Mix	Journey to Ireland
5:45 Haswell, 1950; Music	Loyalty Week; speakers	"Front Page Farrell"	"Superman"; sketch	News service
6:00 "Page One"; News	Dinner concert	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; music
6:15 Edwin C. Hill, news	Newscast	Studio program	Sports; Snapshots	Dinner Dance Music
6:30 Sports; Band	'Jerry and Sky"	"Serenader"; songs	The World's Front Page	March to Victory
6:45 News; 6:55 J Harsch	Baseball scores; Talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Music Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00 "I Love a Mystery"	U. S. Coast Guard Band	J. Mercer's Music Shop	Marshall McNeil, news	Jane Froman, songs
7:15 J. Nesbitt; Parade	U. S. Coast Guard Band	News of the World	"Terry's Tunes"	News service
7:30 American Melody	Symphonic Gems	"Everything for the	"Confidentially Yours"	Gilbert & Sullivan
7:45 Hour; songs; or.	Wave Parade; Wm Lang	Boys"; variety; guest	Dick Kuhn's Orch.	Red River Valley Trio
8:00 'Big Town'; drama	Paul Neilson, news	Ginny Simms; inter-	Frank Singiser, news	News service
8:15 'Big Town'; drama	"Lum 'n' Abner"	views; orchestra	Return of Nick Carter'	Billy Dooley's Orch.
8:30 Eric Dressler in	Ransom Sherman's Show	'A Date With Judy'; sk.	"Quick as a Flash";	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45 The Barker; News	Ransom Sherman's Show	'A Date With Judy'; sk.	Quiz; Ken Roberts, mc	Tax program
9:00 Jack Pepper Show	"Famous Jury Trials"	Mystery Theater drama	Gabriel Heatter, news	"Music Hour"
9:15 Jack Pepper Show	"Famous Jury Trials"	Mystery Theater drama	"Screen Test"	"Music Hour"
9:30 Raymond Massey;	Shep Field's Orch.	Words at War; drama;	American Forum of Air	"Music Hour"
9:45 dramatic sketch	Dance orch.; drama	Headquarters Budapest	What Should Be Done	"Music Hour"
10:00 Corwin Presents:	Raymond Gram Swing	Charlotte Greenwood's	About Reconversion?"	News service
10:15 'Reluctant Buyers'	'George Hicks Reports	Comedy Show	Joe Marsala's Orch.	'This Is France"
10:30 Network speaker	'Let Yourself Go'; Milton Berle, mc; guest	Hildegarde songs; Harry Sosnick's Orch.	Musical Roundup	Shep Field's Orch.
10:45 Loyalty Week			Music; Weather	Jan Garber's Orch.
11:00 News; Rideout	Newscast	News; Elmer N. Eddy	News service	Horace Heidt's Orch.
11:15 "Unrationed Jam"	Dance music	Weather; Sports	Radio Newsreel	Art Jarret's Orch.
11:30 Les Brown's Or.	Fishermen's program	Music You Want	Tommy Tucker's Orch.	Day's End; music
11:45 Les Brown's Or.	Recording; News	Music You Want	Tommy Tucker's Orch.	Day's End; News

Wednesday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	Musical Alarm Clock	News; "Dress Parade"	Organ; Weather; Organ	
7:15 News; Music	Newscast	Dress Parade; Weather	Nelson Churchill, news	
7:30 Music; News	Musical Alarm Clock	News commentator	'Happy Hank"	New England Fellow-
7:45 News; Rideout	Music; News; Weather	Reveille Roundup	Musical Clock	ship; religious
8:00 News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news	World News Roundup	News service	Newsreel of the Air
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Melody Time	The Wax Museum	George & Dixie; News	Musical Timetable
8:30 Carl Moore's Show	Melody Time	News commentator	Louise Morgan Time	Musical Timetable
8:45 Music; News	Newscast	John Seagle, hymns	Louise Morgan; Weather	Musical Timetable
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue	The Breakfast Club	Mildred Carlson, talk	News; "Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 Across Caribbean	The Breakfast Club	'Mary Foster"; sketch	'Yankee Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 Industrial talk	The Breakfast Club	Wartime Food News	'Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time; music
9:45 WEEI Food Fair	The Breakfast Club	Chet Gaylord, songs	'Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time; News
10:00 "Valiant Lady"	Church in the Wildwood	"Lora Lawton"; sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	"Linda's First Love"
10:15 "Light of World"	Music; Listen Milady	Robert St. John, news	'Yankee Tune Factory"	"Daily Inspirations"
10:30 "Changing World"	Musical program	Musical program	'Yankee Tune Factory"	Shopping With Marie
10:45 Bachelor's Children	Dramatic sketch	Marching Along; Parade	'Yankee Tune Factory"	Mason
11:00 "Honeymoon Hill"	Breakfast Music	'Road of Life'; sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	"Voice of Experience"
11:15 "Second Husband"	Breakfast Music	'Vic and Sade"; sketch	New England Cupboard	"Mystery Melody," with
11:30 'Bright Horizons"	Gil Martyn, news	"Star Playhouse"; dr.	Yankee House Party	John Kiley, organist
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"; sk.	Singing Stars	"David Harum"; sketch	Imogene Wolcott; Organ	News service
12:00 Kate Smith Speaks	Gyamour Manor, star-	News; Marvin Behrens	Boake Carter, news	"Dude Ranch"
12:15 "Big Sister"; sk.	ring Cliff Arquette	"Youre Telling Us"	News service	Polka Time; News
12:30 "Helen Trent"; sk.	Farm & Homemakers	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Drama and Music
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Farm & Homemakers	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Drama and Music
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	Baukhage Talking, news	The Wax Museum	Lester Smith, news	Italian Melodies
1:15 "Ma Perkins"; sk.	Off the Record	The Wax Museum	Jack Berch & His Boys	Religious program
1:30 B. Flynn, news	Off the Record	Studio program	Red Cross; V. Lopez Or	Words and Music
1:45 "The Goldbergs"; sk	Fishermen's program	Carl Caruso, news	American Woman's Jury	Religious prgm.; News
2:00 Portia Faces Life	Walter Kiernan, news	'Guiding Light'; drama	Cedric Foster, news	Dance Lineup
2:15 Serial drama	Mystery Chef, food	"Today's Children"; sk	Yankee Kitchen	Dance Lineup; Sports
2:30 Serial drama	Stage Entrance	"Woman in White"; sk	Yankee Kitchen	Sports program
2:45 "Perry Mason"; sk	Newscast	Hymn recital	Jane Cowl Series; talk	Music; News; Sports
3:00 "Mary Marlin"; sk.	Morton Downey, songs	'Woman of America: sk	Telegraphic reports of	Sports program
3:15 Songs; Parade	Hollywood Star Time	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	first game of double-	News program
3:30 News; Snapshots	Dramatic serial	'Pepper Young's Family	header at Chicago;	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45 'Listen & Let Live'	Drama; Musical Variety	"Right to Happiness"	Philadelphia Athletics-	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00 Broadway Matinee:	Popular music; Songs	Backstage Wife; sketch	Chicago White Sox	News; Art Kassel's Or.
4:15 guest stars; songs	Newscast	Stella Dallas; sketch	Athletics-White Sox	Freddie Martin's Orch.
4:30 Victory Gardens	Westbrook Van Voorhis	Lorenzo Jones; sketch	Athletics-White Sox	Red Nichols' Orch.
4:45 Help Wanted; News	Musical Poll of Hits	Young Widder Brown	Athletics-White Sox	J. Manning, troubadour
5:00 "Five O'Clock Follies"; E. Howe, mc	Terry and the Pirates	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; Victory Garden
5:15 Notes for Victory	"Easy Rhythms"	"We Love and Learn"	"Chick Carter"; sketch	"Journey to Ireland"
5:30 Loyalty Wk.; Music	"Jack Armstrong"	'Just Plain Bill"; sk.	Adventures of Tom Mix	"Journey to Ireland"
5:45	Music; Industrial Talk	'Front Page Farrell'; sk	"Superman"; sketch	Sports program
6:00 Comment; News	Dinner concert	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Dance music
6:15 Lynn Murray's Or.	Newscast	K. Ivers; Swingcopators	Sports; Snapshots	Dance music
6:30 Sports; Band	'Jerry and Sky"	"Jesting With Jesters"	The World's Front Page	March to Victory
6:45 News; 6:55 J Harsch	Baseball scores; Talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Music Rendezvous; Talk	Sports of the Day
7:00 "I Love a Mystery"	"Scramby Amby"; quiz	Johnny Mercer's Orch.	Marshall McNeil, news	Something for the Girls
7:15 J. Nesbitt; Parade	show; Perry Ward, mc	News of the World	Parade; Terry's Tunes	News service
7:30 'Easy Aces'; sketch	The Lone Ranger; west-	Vincent Ladell, songs	Radio Newsreel	Dance Time
7:45 'Easy Aces'; sketch	ern drama	Frontline Headlines	Air Lane Trio	Dance Time
8:00 Allen Jones, with	Paul Neilson, news	"Mr. and Mrs. North";	Cecil Brown, news	News service
8:15 Woody Herman Or	Lum 'n' Abner; sketch	comedy mystery drama	'Return of Nick Carter'	Billy Dooley's Orch.
8:30 Drama with Jean	"My Best Girls: The	Beat the Band; Eddie	Guy Lombardo's Or.	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45 Hersholt; News	Bartletts"; drama	Mayhoff; H Sosnick Or	Guy Lombardo's Or.	Victor Herbert's Music
9:00 Jack Carson Show	Network program	Alan Young; Bea Wain;	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Schu-
9:15 Jack Carson Show	Network program	Peter Van Steeden's Or	"Screen Test"	bert's "Rosamunde"
9:30 Mildred Bailey; D.	Andy Kirk's Orch.	"Mr. District Attorney"	Barbara Luddy in mys-	(Incidental music)
9:45 Ellington; E. Vito	Dance Orch.; Drama	"Mr. District Attorney"	tery drama	Classical Album
10:00 Moments in Music;	Raymond Gram Swing	Kay Kyser's College of	R. A. Gunnison, news	Newscast
10:15 "Merry Widow"	Ted Malone, talk	Musical Knowledge,	Judge Marvin Jones, tlk	Vocal trio
10:30 "The Colonel"	Silver Nocturne	starring Phil Harris	Glenn Williams' Or.	Tony Pastor's Orch.
10:45 "The Colonel"	Silver Nocturne	Musical Knowledge	Parade; Music; Weather	Alvino Rey's Orch.
11:00 News; Rideout	Newscast	News; Elmer N. Eddy	News service	Jan Savitt's Orch
11:15 "Unrationed Jam"	Frankie Master's Orch.	Weather; Bump Hadley	Art Kassel's Orch.	Claude Thornhill's Or.
11:30 Symphony Or; Ber-	Fishermen's program	Geraldine Fitzgerald in	Shep Field's Orch	Day's End; music
11:45 nard Herrmann	Dance orchestra; News	"The Letter"	Shep Field's Orch	Day's End; News

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—"I Is a Family," comedy by Phoebe and Henry Ephron. Presented by John Golden. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Summer Theater

Brattle Hall, Cambridge—"Here's To Us," starring Jean Muir. Evenings 8:30. Saturday Matinee 2:30

Music

Hatch Memorial Shell, Embankment Road—Esplanade Concert. Arthur Fiedler, conductor. 8:30 p. m.

Films in Boston

Exeter — "Gaslight," Ingrid Bergman, Charles Boyer. 2:15, 5:35, 9:00. "Chip Off the Old Block," Donald O'Connor, Peggy Ryan. 4:05, 7:30.
Fenway—"The Story of Dr. Wassell," Gary Cooper. 12:10, 3:00, 5:50, 8:40.
Keith Memorial—"Days of Glory," Tamara Toumanova, Gregory Peck. 10:35 a. m., 1:15, 4, 6:45. "Allergic to Love," Martha O'Driscoll, Noah Beery, Jr. 9:30 a. m., 12:10, 2:55, 5:35.
Kenmore — "It Good Lookin'," Eddie Quillan, Harriet Hilliard. 1:15, 4:40, 8:00. "Edge of Darkness." 2:30, 5:50, 9:15.
Majestic—"The Song of Bernadette," Jennifer Jones. 9:45 a. m., 12:31, 3:15, 6, 8:45.
Metropolitan—"And the Angels Sing," Betty Hutton, Dorothy Lamour, Fred MacMurray. 10, 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. "Secrets of Scotland Yard," C. Aubrey Smith, Stephanie Bachelor. 11:40, 2:40, 5:38, 8:30.
Modern—"3 Men In White," Lionel Barrymore, Van Johnson. 10:40, 1:50, 5:00, 8:10. "Pin-Up Girl," Betty Grable, Joe E. Brown. 9:00, 12:15, 3:35, 6:35, 9:45.
Orpheum — "Once Upon A Time," Cary Grant, Janet Blair. 10:45, 1:40, 4:25, 7:10, 10:00. "Stars On Parade," Larry Parks, Lynn Merrick. 9:30, 12:25, 3:10, 5:55, 8:50.
Paramount—"Story of Dr. Wassell," Gary Cooper. 9:40, 12:10, 2:45, 5:35, 8:35.
RKO-Boston — "Ladies of Washington," Trudy Marshall, Anthony Quinn. 10:59, 1:59, 4:59, 7:59, 10:22. Stage Show, 12:30, 3:30, 6:30, 9:32.
Scollay — "4 Jills In A Jeep," Kay Francis, Carole Landis. 10:06, 1:23, 4:45, 8:05. "Show Business," Eddie Cantor, George Murphy. 11:35, 3:00, 6:20, 9:40.
State — "Once Upon A Time," Cary Grant, Janet Blair. 11:30, 3:15, 8:00, 7:45, 10:30. "Stars on Parade," Larry Parks, Lynn Merrick. 12:55, 3:45, 6:25, 9:10.
South Station Theater—"Patrolling the Ether." "Hot Money," "Songs of the Range," "Colorful Colorado." "Important Business." "Battle Stations." Flicker Flashbacks.
Telepix—"Air Detectives," "Kentucky Thoroughbred," "New Mexico," "Spars of the Coast Guard." Two color cartoons. Digest of World News. Benchley. Cont. 10:30 a. m. to midnight.
Uptown — "Uncertain Glory," Errol Flynn, Paul Lukas. 12:30, 4:10, 8:00. "Broadway Rhythm," George Murphy, Ginny Simms. 2:10, 6:00, 9:45.
Washington Street Olympia — "4 Jills In A Jeep," Kay Francis, Carole Landis. 9:05, 12:15, 3:25, 9:40. "Show Business," Eddie Cantor, George Murphy. 10:45, 1:50, 5:00, 8:10.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Show Business," Eddie Cantor, George Murphy. "3 Men In White," Lionel Barrymore, Van Johnson. Continuous 1:45-11.
Allston: "Follow the Boys," All Star Cast. "Tornado," C. Morris, Nancy Kelly. 1:45, 7:45.
ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Follow the Boys," All Star Cast. "Bermuda Mystery," P. Foster, Ann Rutherford.
Regent: "Hi Rookie," Ann Miller, Larry Parks. "The Racket Man," Tom Neal, Jeanne Bates.
BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Rationing," Wallace Beery, Marjorie Main. "The Navy Way," Jean Parker.
BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Uncertain Glory," Errol Flynn, Paul Lukas. "Trocadero," J. Downs. 1:30, 7:50.
BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Tender Comrade," Ginger Rogers. "Sailor's Holiday."
Coolidge Corner: "Pin-Up Girl," Betty Grable, M. Raye. "Candlelight in Algeria," James Mason, Carla Lehmann.
Cleveland Circle: "Up In Mabel's Room," M. Reynolds, D. O'Keefe. "Jam Session," Ann Miller. Continuous 3-11.
CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Shine On Harvest Moon," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. "Candlelight in Algeria," J. Mason, C. Lehman. 1:45, 8.
Harvard: "Uncertain Glory," Errol Flynn, Paul Lukas. "You Can't Ration Love," B. Rhodes, J. Johnston. 1, 8.
University: "Show Business," Eddie Cantor, George Murphy. 3:00, 6:20, 9:40. "Ladies Courageous," Loretta Young, Geraldine Fitzgerald. 1:30, 4:48, 8:05.
EVERETT—Capitol: "Comin' Around Mountain," Gene Autry. 2:29, 5:12, 8:16. "Ladies Courageous," Loretta Young, Geraldine Fitzgerald. 3:36, 6:19, 9:23.
Par: "The Hitler Gang," Robert Watson, "Jam Session," Ann Miller.
HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Tender Comrade," Ginger Rogers, Robert Ryan. "Chip Off the Old Block," Donald O'Connor. 1:30, 7:45.
JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Gaslight," Ingrid Bergman, Charles Boyer. "Moon Over Las Vegas," A Gwynne, David Bruce. 1:45, 7:45.
LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Buffalo Bill," Joel McCrea. "Sailor's Holiday," Arthur Lake. 4:00, 9:45.
MALDEN—Granada: "Gaslight," Charles Boyer, Ingrid Bergman. 2:46, 5:36, 9:06. "Battle of New Britain," 1:36, 4:40, 7:50.
Mystic: "The Rains Came," Myrna Loy, Tyrone Power. 1:30, 9:21. "Under Two Flags," R. Colman, C. Colbert. 3:17, 7:36.
Strand: "Her Primitive Man," L. Albritton, R. Paige. 1:31, 4:36, 9:41. "Candlelight in Algeria," James Mason, Carla Lehman. 2:52, 5:06, 8:11.
Maplewood: "See Here, Private Hargrove," R. Walker, Donna Reed. 3:11, 9:11. "The Falcon Out West," Tom Conway, Barbara Hale. 1:52, 7:52.
Orpheum: "Broadway Rhythm," G. Murphy, Ginny Simms. 3:05, 8:50. "About Face," Joe Sawyer, Wm. Tracy. 2:15, 8.
MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Show Business," Eddie Cantor, George Murphy. "Yellow Canary," Anna Neagle, Richard Greene. 1:45, 7:45.
MEDFORD—Medford: "Going My Way," Bing Crosby. "Mooon Over Las Vegas," Ann Gwyn

Victory on Supply Front Speeds Battle of Pacific

By John Beaufort

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United States Naval Forces in the Pacific

AN ADVANCED BASE IN THE MARSHALLS—A notable victory of the present war is being won by the supply officers of the Central Pacific in their battle against distance.

The men who deliver the goods have kept pace doggedly with the Pacific war machine as it moved 3,000 miles west from Pearl Harbor in seven months.

Never have such large United States forces made so many landings on widespread hostile shores so far from home. When the Navy Department disclosed that Vice Admiral Marc A. Mitscher's Task Force 58 carried fuel, food, planes, and fighting men wherever it went, only part of the story was being told. The same thing is true of the whole movement of task forces.

The decision to conduct the Central and Western Pacific war from floating bases was dictated by choice as well as by necessity. Navy planners knew that costly and extensive construction would delay the main job, the drive forward. Furthermore, the atoll islands of the Gilberts and Marshalls are totally inadequate for storing the quantities of stuff American forces require in the Pacific.

Huge Stock Lists

The over-all job of supplying the Central Pacific war is held by Maj. Gen. E. H. Leavey, whose stock lists probably would outclass the Sears Roebuck catalogue. General Leavey directs and co-ordinnates the supply business from Pearl Harbor.

Everything from the 14th Naval District (Hawaii) boundaries to the diminishing Japanese-controlled portions of the Pacific comes under the jurisdiction of Vice-Admiral John H. Hoover, as Commander of the Forward Area. Admiral Hoover is responsible for distributing supplies and overseeing base development.

Recently, I visited two important way stations in the Marshalls. I found these flat, sun-baked, treeless islets crowded from one end to the other with tent and cabin communities, semiopen repair sheds, post offices, canteens, planes, and landing fields. What storage facilities these bases possess are required for carrying on their own work.

Today these sleepy lagoons of the Central Pacific are bustling like big-time maritime ports. By day and far into the night, working parties hustle cargoes from ships and lighters into temporary storage barges. At anchorages, waiting task forces are being oiled, watered, provisioned, and munitioned. In one of these lagoons, more than 500 ships were anchored recently.

Bases Follow Fleet

When the Pacific amphibious forces take a new base, like Saipan, the great fleet of floating supply bases can be brought forward immediately, thus permitting attack forces to operate continuously. Without such an arrangement, it never would have been possible to begin the nonstop bombing and shelling of Guam so soon after the major fleet and amphibious operations of June.

The amphibious task forces in their attacking operations carry along with them transports, cargo carriers, landing ships, and enough of everything to maintain their multiple divisions in the field for 30 days—some 50 pounds of shipping a man a day.

The Army and Navy officers whose joint job it is to transfer the supplies from ship to beach are responsible only to the battle line and the fighting men. To date, there have been no serious losses of equipment or supplies en route to the beachheads. At Roi and Eniwetok, Japanese planes scored hits on supplies but that was some time after they had been moved into depots on shore.

When Vice-Admiral R. K. Turner, as commander of the amphibious forces, reports that his job is done, the second phase of garrison and development begins. At this point, Admiral Hoover takes over. It is his job to oversee construction of airfields, the installation of radio stations, the building of living quarters. Admiral Hoover's large staff of officers takes care of stocking supplies for every base in the forward area, provisioning the Pacific fleets.

Fleet Uses Lagoons

Admiral Hoover's command is afloat. The limits of his area have extended from Funafuti to Saipan in nine months. Yet, fewer fighting ships are returning to Pearl Harbor today than last October. That is because the floating bases—anchored in our newly won lagoons—are moving the supply line out to them.

According to a Navy supply officer here, "supplying as big a fleet as we keep in the Pacific is the biggest job we ever have had. I don't believe there ever has been anything like it. We used to do something like this in peacetime but never on such a scale. We can maintain the fleet almost indefinitely."

Filling the fleet's ammunition needs is the responsibility of Commander James Lang, Admiral Hoover's gunnery officer. Two of the biggest consumers of ammunition are the battleships, which have required more ammunition than anyone anticipated because of their use in bombardment, and the carriers, each of which uses 50 items of ammunition.

The bombs, shells, and bullets are shipped directly from the mainland. Because each fighting ship considers its needs immediate, Commander Lang's men work continuously until a vessel is loaded.

Before a recent carrier raid, they worked five days and nights without stopping in order to get the ammunition on board in time.

Administration of native affairs also falls into Admiral Hoover's province. In a number of islands, the natives are working for the Allies

Eastern Front Strategy

By a Staff Artist

Pincers Close on Warsaw

Arrows show how two powerful Russian armies are converging on the Polish Capital of Warsaw and the prewar frontier of East Prussia.

Tsouderos Asks Greek Premier To Seek Accord With Leftists

By William H. Stringer

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Middle East

CAIRO, Aug. 1—An unexpected appeal to the Greek Government to resume negotiations with the E. A. M. political organization, the Communist Party, and other leftist elements in Greece in order to avoid postwar armed civil conflict has been made by former Premier Emanuel Tsouderos, Conservative Republican who resigned his office after failing to accomplish national unity, since undertaken by Premier George Papandreou.

In mid-July, when E. A. M. and leftist delegates returned to Greece following failure of the mountain Communist leaders to authorize them to enter the new Government, Prof. Alex Svolvos, President of the leftist Committee of National Liberation, urged that some leftist delegates remain in Egypt to serve as a go-between and to prevent a full breakdown of the negotiations. The Papandreou Government turned down the suggestion.

Replying to Mr. Tsouderos' anticipated espousal of the same suggestion, Premier Papandreou declared noncommittally that his Government was making every effort to achieve national unity and declared his program was fully supported "by our great Allies."

In this connection, it is reported that when E. A. M. and other leftist delegates were seeking to force the Government to accept their terms prior to joining a national-unity regime, certain Communists sought to persuade those in Egypt best qualified to reflect Russian policy to support their case. This significantly was refused.

The breach between E. A. M. and the Papandreou Government came when leftists, who had signed the Lebanon unity charter agreeing to the formation of a national army, thereafter insisted on keeping their E. L. E. A. S. guerrilla force as a separate army, whereas the Greek Government demanded that it be absorbed into the new Greek fighting forces. E. A. M. delegates also demanded seven Cabinet posts instead of the five proferred, which would have brought them close to dominating the Government.

Mr. Tsouderos, who may be attempting to rehabilitate himself with Liberal Greek factions in a letter dated July 24 warned that civil war with reprisals and terrorism might follow withdrawal of the Germans from Greece unless the Government and the mountain leftists patched up their differences. He put his finger on lack of confidence as the prime difficulty—the bourgeoisie fearing the leftists were planning to exterminate their opponents after the war. E. A. M. members fearing the return of dictatorship under patronage of royalty.

Mr. Tsouderos stressed that leftist groups, while in a minority, contained much of the Greek youth, adding "negotiations will succeed only when conciliatory discussions and concessions are made by both sides."

Britain Faces Job of Solving Jam in Traffic

LONDON, Aug. 1 (Reuter)—The British Government is facing the biggest traffic problem since the war began.

The matter came to a head this past week end when practically all of London's railway stations were so congested that in some cases the depots had to be closed for as long as two hours.

The Government was said to be considering the cancellation of leave for servicemen in Britain except in special cases for the bank-holiday period.

The Government was also said to be considering the introduction of a priority system for railway travel to be instituted before next week end when unprecedented wartime travel is anticipated because of the August bank holiday on Aug. 5.

The Government expects record travel next week end because:

Thousands of men will take this first chance to visit evacuated wives and children.

Staggered holidays have failed, and hundreds of factories, offices, and shops in the London area are closing for a week.

Flying bombs have stopped at-home programs, and that adds to the incentive to get out of the Capital.

The Home Secretary has sent letters to certain local authorities in the banned coast zone telling them to exercise their discretion in admitting Londoners temporarily.

The invasion caused wholesale cancellation of early holidays, and now that tension has relaxed there is a general desire to squeeze in a holiday before the end of the summer.

Nazis Appear to Have Crushed Revolt

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (AP) — First reports reaching official Washington from inside Germany disclosed today that the Nazis appear to have crushed definitely the factions involved in the bomb plot against Hitler.

The reports, which are official as distinguished from the German Radio and neutral capital gossip, indicate that for the moment at least, Hitler has firm control.

The best description of the popular German reaction to the bombing attempt was apathy, the information says. So far as is known here, there was no rioting in Germany following announcement of the attack on Hitler, nor were there any demonstrations of rejoicing at his escape.

It is confirmed that the Nazis took speedy and far-reaching control measures immediately after the bomb attempt, especially in Berlin.

A tight cordon was thrown about the entire Government building district in the Capital.

Further, there appears some reason to believe that the attempt on Hitler was genuine.

At the same time, however, it would appear that Heinrich Himmler knew something was in the air.

Herr Himmler evidently took advantage of the unfulfilled attempt to kill Hitler to liquidate a number of persons of whom he was suspicious but who may not actually have been involved in the plot, the reports indicate.

Hitler named him chief of the entire German Home Army in the shake-up and purge which followed the bombing.

The Soviet Embassy bulletin, in an article apparently based on similar information, said today, "It is not mutinous generals who will bring Hitler's Germany to its knees, but we and our Allies. We don't rely on any Germans—whether stupid or clever, whether purblind or awakened. We rely on tanks and shells and grenades."

The article, by Ilya Ehrenburg, one of Russia's most prominent journalists, pointed out that Germans can't expect to evade the consequences of aggression by simply throwing out Hitler.

"Conquering Europe is not a game of bowls—you can't say 'I've had enough' and go home," it said. "The Germans had a good time robbing and pillaging. Now they are paying the price."

Nazis Admit Crisis

LONDON, Aug. 1 (AP)—The German Radio in a broadcast directed to Nazi troops declared yesterday that "it would be a crime to deny the situation has become very grave."

Several radiocasts from the Reich emphasized that Nazi leaders were straining to get every last bit of war energy from the German people.

Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels, new commisioner for the total war effort, spent an hour telling the German Cabinet about stringent new mobilization measures and was reported as saying, "All work not directly connected with war needs must be stopped."

Numerous Nazi functionaries went to Tannenberg, scene of Marshal von Hindenburg's victory over the Russians in 1914, for the funeral of Gen. Günther Korten, who was fatally wounded in the bomb explosion at Hitler's Headquarters July 20.

Reichsmarshal Hermann Göring in a funeral oration said Tannenberg was "a symbol of the strategy by which a far superior enemy can be beaten with a few troops if only their will and faith are strong enough."

Berlin radiocasts recorded by the Federal Communications Commission said Dr. Goebbels told the Cabinet drastic measures, including possible suspension of all public services, would be taken to swell the manpower pool for war service.

The Nazi DNB agency said the Cabinet members had pledged loyalty to Hitler, "promising unflinching determination to fight on until victory."

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U. S.-British Armies Team Up To Keep Rommel Off Balance

By Lieut. Gen. Sir Douglas Brownrigg

Former Adjutant General to the British Field Forces

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 1—American successes on the right of the Allied line in Normandy have emphasized the co-ordinated character of the Allied operations in France. This needs to be emphasized because there is a tendency to look upon the different fronts, and even different portions of the same front, as independent entities.

For instance, the truly wonderful progress of the Red Army westward toward Riga, East Prussia, and Warsaw never would have been possible—at any rate at the same pace—had not the Anglo-American forces in France drawn away the best of Hitler's troops and the heaviest of his equipment and were not Gen. Sir Hatold Alexander in Italy taking the place that Wellington did in Spain during the wars against Napoleon.

The fighting in Normandy is a good example of co-ordinated action between two armies—the American First Army and the British Second Army—both under Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery.

First of all, the two armies landed side by side, and perhaps the Americans had the harder knocks; then General Montgomery was almost compelled to make his chief effort against Caen in order to gain depth for future operations.

This drew off Nazi General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's armor and gave Lieut. Gen. Omar N. Bradley and his Americans an easier task in the capture of Cherbourg and the clearing of most of the Cotentin Peninsula.

Since then, the fighting about Caen has been as fierce as anything seen on any front, and continued hammering by the Second Army gave General Bradley time to build up his strength to such good purpose that he now has dashed forward some 20-odd miles and secured the town of Avranches.

This in its turn will loosen Marshal Rommel's hold on his defenses to the south of Caen and perhaps let the Second Army push on while General Bradley draws away some of Marshal Rommel's armor.

General Montgomery now is fighting with both fists—having led most of the early part of the bout with his left.

American penetration—nothing should be called a break-through until it has gone a great deal farther than General Bradley has yet had time to go—apparently was started by infantry under an artillery barrage which allowed General Bradley to exploit the gap and cover his deeper penetration by motorized infantry for the purpose of consolidating quickly the ground gained.

The big job was breaking the crust; pulling out the plums in the form of prisoners and captured booty followed automatically.

British Exploit Opportunity

The Second Army has taken immediate advantage of the resultant position by attacking with considerable success south and west of Caumont.

Marshal Rommel now is placed in the quandry of having to decide whether it is more dangercus to his future intentions to let the Americans outflank his left than it is to loosen his hold on the southern exits from Caen and risk immediate inruption by the British and Canadians.

I expect he will try to hang on to his positions south of Caen, which have been the hinge of his defenses since their beginning.

Denial Fliers Were Executed Held Sign Tokyo Is Worried

LONDON, Aug. 1 (Reuter)—The Japanese disclaimer that American airmen who bailed out over Japan had been executed is, according to the Yorkshire Post, a sign that "some of Japan's new war leaders are beginning to see the red light."

This important conservative paper notes that "this denial is in flat contradiction to official Japanese statements concerning the fate of some at least of the American airmen who were captured after the Doolittle raid on Tokyo. Nothing can now wipe that crime off the record and although the assurances now given regarding the future are satisfactory we shall be well to treat them with a certain reserve.

"The Japanese are adept at passing from ferocity to benevolent smiles—and back again. It will be well for them to adhere strictly to their promise to respect the lives of captured American airmen.

"But the Allies must be unwavering in teaching them—that unconditional surrender is their only way out of the war."

The Manchester Guardian replies to the Japanese spokesman who attributed the report of the execution to "malicious enemy propaganda" by pointing out that the most recent report began with a Japanese radiocaster from Singapore, Straits Settlements.

"But there still remains the case of the captured American airmen who raided Tokyo in April, 1942. There again the first reports of 'execution' were received from Japanese broadcasts.

"Japan now has a new government which sees the war rather differently from that of Gen. Hideki Tojo. If it can find a spokesman who can dispose with evidence and authority of the two-year-old official admission that American airmen had been illegally done to death it had better do so with all speed."

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Why Railroads anticipate a "green light" for postwar jobs

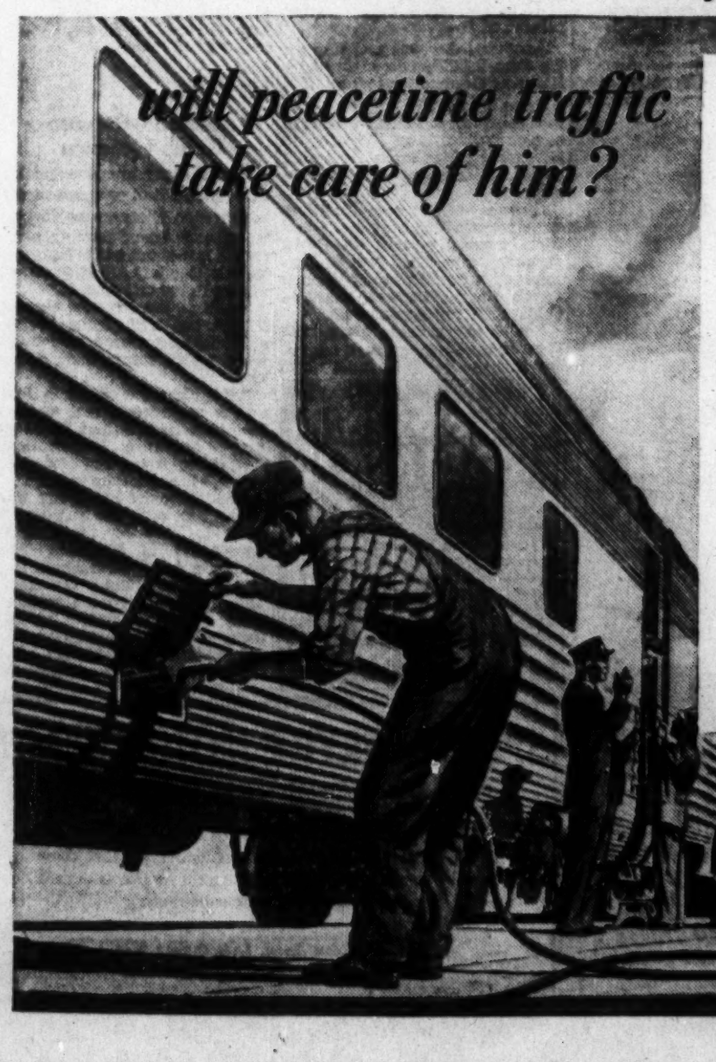
When victory is achieved, many men released from military service and civilian war jobs will look for an opportunity to be "working on the railroad." Here are some reasons why the railroads should need them:

Industry will require unprecedented peacetime freight movement to deliver the pent-up needs for civilian goods throughout the world.

War-worn rolling stock and motive power will be reconditioned or replaced . . . New lightweight freight and passenger cars will be built for fast service . . . Modern high speed and heavy duty locomotives will be needed . . . Many new Stainless Steel trains will appear. Roadbed, track, structures and all phases of railroading will require attention.

To support the Railway Industry's postwar objective of even greater speed, safety, dependability and comfort, men will also be needed in the steel, coal, power, oil, lumber, glass and other industries which supply the railroads.

BUY MORE WAR BONDS TODAY... And Hold for Peacetime Prosperity



How Nickel will help give jobs a "clear track"

Today, just as Nickel is adding stamina to battle equipment, it is also helping the "iron horse" stand up to its wartime load. From the sturdy boiler plates of giant locomotives to the flashing lightweight sheathing of Stainless Steel coaches, Nickel is saving weight, adding strength and resisting corrosion.

Tomorrow, Stainless and other Nickel steels, Monel and other high-Nickel alloys will go into even finer trains. These time-proven metals will help eliminate power-consuming weight by permitting thinner plates and lighter sections in many vital parts.

Meanwhile Railroads and manufacturers with metal problems are invited to consult Nickel's technical staff.

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Nazi Rout in Normandy Grows—Russians Besiege Warsaw

Continued from Page 1

east of Avranches to capture two key dams on the Selune River.

The Americans were driving back the Germans without pause in the coastal corridor of the western offensive.

Canadians burst forth with new fighting on the Paris-pointed east flank of the advance line.

The biggest offensive of the invasion hurtled into its second week with augmented power. The Germans' trans-Normandy line was smashed in a dozen places. Disorganized Nazis yielded themselves as prisoners in droves.

Fighter-escorted American columns pushed south of Avranches across the Selune River, the Normandy-Brittany boundary line, 4½ miles to Pontaubault and beyond and ran through Ducey, six miles beyond the river.

The juggernaut headed for Vire was only five miles away from that key communications center. On the way, the column captured Le Beny Bocage, German hill stronghold eight miles north of Vire.

Behind the drive from Avranches in the corridor between the Vire River and the sea, another American column swept south through German resistance at Villedieu and other forces drove the enemy back in the streets of Percy, to which the Germans had been clinging desperately for two days.

The British enlarged their bridgehead over the Souleuvre River to a width of half a mile and all the Eveque Forest and the village of La Ferriere were in Allied hands. In the British sector east of Caumont further gains were made in the area of St. Germaine Dectot.

Two Courses Open For Americans

Lieut. Gen. Omar N. Bradley's tank advance beyond Avranches puts the Americans in position to strike 100 miles across the Brittany Peninsula base or to turn east toward the interior of France and Paris, 160 miles away.

Crossing the Selune River, the Americans had spanned the last great natural barrier against a break-through to the south and also were emerging from the hedgerow and grove country which has slowed their progress, a front dispatch said.

Sartilly, six miles northwest of Avranches, was consolidated in a rapid mop-up of by-passed areas.

German prisoners poured in faster than a definite count could be made. Hundreds were taken on both the American and British front. The total for the week's campaign seemed nearer 15,000 than the original estimate of 10,000. One dispatch said 6,300 more were being rounded up in the plunge beyond Avranches.

The major impetus of the American battlefront was southward around Percy and Tessy-sur-Vire, 20 to 25 miles northeast of Avranches. However, German resistance had hardened. The Germans were fighting there in an effort to relieve the continuing pressure on their western flank. In the Percy area, particularly, the Germans launched a savage counterattack, but the Americans contained it.

As the consolidation behind the spearheads continued, American infantrymen found numerous groups of 15 to 20 Germans hiding in barns and abandoned dwellings. Few chose to fight it out, most preferring to surrender. Many complained that their officers had deserted them.

British troops under Lieut. Gen. Miles C. Dempsey went into high gear during the night, although it still was too early to call the onslaught a definite break-through. Indications were, however, that the German center had suffered a serious dent.

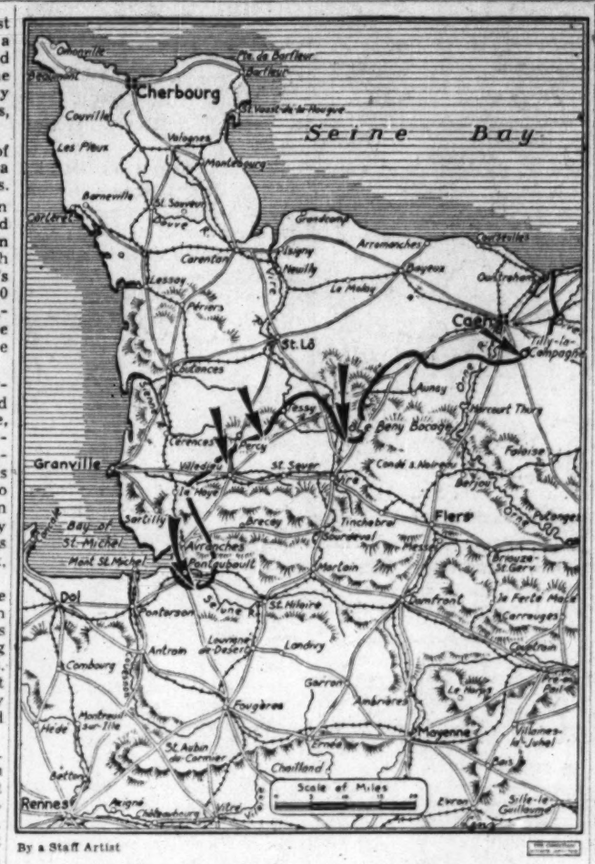
Nazi Troops Sent To Battle Maquis

By the Associated Press

Madrid, Aug. 1

The Germans have been forced to dispatch several train loads of badly needed troops from the Normandy front to aid Vichy militiamen engaged in sharp fighting with French partisans behind the lines, a border report said today.

Frenchmen of the Maquis were reported engaged in heavy fighting with militiamen around the Breton city of St. Brieuc, 65 miles west of Avranches on the road to Brest.



By a Staff Artist

Allies Extend Gains in Normandy

Arrows indicate main points of advance and progress of American and British troops in Normandy.

Eastern Front:

Besieged Warsaw Reported in Flames

Warsaw was reported in flames as Russian forces pressed upon its northeast suburbs behind a deluge of shells and bombs.

Farther north, other Red Army forces forced the Nazi defenders of East Prussia back along a 143-mile front to within 11.8 miles of the prewar frontier of that cradle of German militarism.

Billows of black smoke were reported rolling from the ancient Polish Capital, indicating the Germans were putting it to the torch in preparation for evacuation. Moscow said Warsaw was under siege; that three columns were assaulting Praga, the eastern industrial suburb across the broad and swift Vistula River.

Marshal Konstantin Rokossovsky's First White Russian Army was reported firing heavy guns over open sights at the besieged German Warsaw garrison. The German High Command said the Vistula had been bridged by the Russians in the bend southeast of the city.

Polish underground reports said 25,000 German civilians already had evacuated Warsaw, leaving only the Army and Gestapo.

The Jewish General, Ivan D. Cherniakovsky, pressed his drive upon East Prussia in the directions of the five-way rail junction of Insterburg, 55 miles to the west, and on Lyck, 56 miles southeast of Insterburg and 20 miles from Russian vanguards. His spearheads were reported 48 miles east of Tilset, 75 miles from Memel and 105 miles from the East Prussian Capital of Königsberg, whose 368,433 population make it Germany's 18th largest city.

Tanks and tommygunners supported by mobile artillery drove along a road to Riga, Latvian seaport Capital of 393,211, from a position 21 miles away. The drive threatened to split up to 35 German divisions (perhaps 350,000 men) into north and south Baltic zones and trap perhaps tens of thousands behind Russian lines.

A Berlin radiocast said Russian armies in the north had been driven back 12 miles in the Siauliai area easing the pressure. The Germans also claimed success for a counterthrust away from Tilsit.

The latest Moscow communiqué announced the Russians overran 2,144 localities on July 31, a record for the Soviet summer offensive.

General Cherniakhovsky has prepared methodically for conquest of the lake-dotted northern reaches of East Prussia by clearing three big road networks leading across the frontier.

From Kopiec, 11.8 miles from the prewar Prussian border directly west of Grodno, one of General Cherniakhovsky's three arms pointed at Lyck, 20 miles away.

Another force was mopping up the Suwalki Triangle, claimed by Hitler as German land since 1939.

From Pilviskaia, farther north, the third arm thrust westward along the railway leading to Königsberg. East Prussia's Capital of 368,433, Germany's 18th largest city.

Streams of German fugitives were reported pouring back into Riga, greatest port of the Baltic republics, after Gen. Ivan C. Bagramian's army, sweeping through Latvia toward the sea, captured Jelgava, 21 miles southwest.

Soviet scouts raced along both sides of the Lielnpe River, emptying into the Baltic 20 miles north of Jelgava and 14 miles west of Riga.

The fall of Jelgava, described by Premier Stalin himself as "the main junction of communications linking the Baltic region with East Prussia," left those Germans in Estonia and Eastern Latvia with little chance of escape except by sea.

The German-controlled Scandinavian Telegraph Bureau reported from Berlin that 19 Russian divisions supported by "enormous tank forces" smashed at German positions along a 30-mile Estonian front from Lake Peipus to the Gulf of Finland.

A Helsinki dispatch said the thunder of guns could be heard across the gulf, which is 40 to 50 miles wide.

Another Finnish dispatch through Helsinki censorship said the Red Army was carrying out a "great expansion" of its Finnish front in Northern Karelia. The report, printed in Aftonbladet, said the Russians crossed the border established in the 1940 peace terms and headed directly for the key rail center of Joensuu, 230 miles northeast of Helsinki.

Air Over Europe:

Robot Platforms Bombed by RAF

British heavy bombers, stepping up the campaign to wipe out the German flying-bomb menace, struck July 31 at two widely separated robot supply depots and a number of launching sites in Northern France.

Lancasters and Halifaxes attacked one depot a few miles southwest of Rheims and another in the Pas de Calais area while continuing to bombard platforms from which the Germans fire robot raiders. Flying bombs fell intermittently in Southern England during the night.

The day and night punches at the robot launching ramps and supply depots, together with minelaying cost the RAF four planes.

In other operations, RAF heavy bombers pounded German naval vessels at Le Havre and the railway center of La Roche, 65 miles southeast of Paris.

Italy:

Last-Stand Defense Holds Florence

Eighth Army troops are making slow, methodical progress in their advance on Florence against five German divisions fighting a desperate last-stand battle before the Tuscan Capital, Allied headquarters in Rome announced.

South of the city, the Germans lunged out with fierce counterattacks along a wide semicircular front which forms their defense line.

"It is clear the enemy is determined to make a real stand as long as he is able, but the Eighth Army's advance is relentlessly forcing him from successive strong points," headquarters said.

The Germans are using three of the best divisions at their disposal in Italy for guarding the approaches to Florence. These units are the 4th Parachute Division, the 29th Panzer Grenadiers, and the 3rd Panzer Grenadiers. They have the support of Tiger tanks and are using a new type of bobby trap—grenades set off by wires stretched across roads at a height to catch the aerials of radio-equipped vehicles. The grenades themselves are tied to trees and explode over the vehicles.

West of Highway 2, Eighth Army troops still hold San Michele despite a counterattack in which five German tanks entered the town. The Eighth also occupied La Romola, two miles east of San Michele, and the village of San Andrea after repulsing a counterattack there.

Admiral Fraser:

Commands British Eastern Fleet

Admiral Sir Bruce Austen Fraser has been appointed commander in chief of the British Eastern Fleet in succession to Admiral Sir James Fownes Somerville, it was announced in London. Sir James will take up another appointment in the near future.

Until June, Admiral Fraser was in command of the Home Fleet. It was then announced that he had been succeeded by Sir Henry Moore.

Like the late Admiral Lord Beatty, Admiral Fraser's specialty is gunnery. He was responsible for the improved 14-inch guns with which the new battleships of the King George the Fifth Class were armed. British experts regard these as equal, if not superior, to the 16-inch guns favored by other navies.

Admiral Fraser was decorated in January for his services in the destruction of the German battleship Scharnhorst in which his flagship The Duke of York played a principal part. As captain, at one time, of the aircraft carrier Glorious, he had practical experience of combined sea and air fighting.

Greece:

Allied Military Mission With ELAS

It was announced in the British House of Commons that "an Allied military mission is in Greece with ELAS, the military body of the EAM liberation front movement," the British Radio said.

New Guinea:

New Landing Traps 15,000 Japanese

An unopposed leapfrog landing which placed Gen. Douglas MacArthur's forces within easy bomber range of the Philippines and completed the strategic reconquest of New Guinea was announced at Advanced Allied Headquarters.

Sixth Army units on July 30 captured the tiny village of Sansapor at the northwestern tip of New Guinea in a 200-mile amphibious jump westward from American-occupied Noemfoor Island. They established a firm hold on the beaches of the Vogelkop Peninsula and occupied two adjacent coral islets—Amsterdam and Middelburg—while scarcely firing a shot.

Sansapor is little over 600 miles southeast of Mindanao, main island in the Southern Philippines, and less than 200 miles from the Japanese strong point at Halmahera. It is approximately 60 miles east by north from Sorong, the heavily battered Nipponese base at the extreme end of New Guinea.

The surprise landing trapped an additional 15,000 Japanese troops, concentrated around Manokwari, some 150 miles eastward. Noemfoor Island is about 50 miles east of Manokwari.

"This is the last operation of the New Guinea campaign," a headquarters spokesman said. "We control the entire north coast. It isn't necessary to go ahead and take Sorong. We have no need of it."

The important new thrust was not preceded by the usual aerial and naval bombardment. None was necessary.

Sansapor's terrain is suitable for air bases. The area is covered by jungle, but there are no large trees.

Rota Island:

Japanese Report Landings Repelled

The Tokyo Radio quoted an Imperial Headquarters communiqué as saying that Japanese troops on Rota Island, situated between Tinian and Guam in the Marianas, "for successive days have prevented enemy landings by valiantly fighting under fierce artillery firing."

The wording of the communiqué, as recorded by the Federal Communications Commission and the Associated Press in London, did not make clear whether landing operations against the island actually had been launched.

There has been no American announcement concerning operations against Rota, but in the past the Japanese frequently have been the first to report such attacks.

Marianas:

U. S. Forces Gain On Guam and Tinian

American soldiers and Marines, sweeping swiftly across Southern Guam and through the Capital of Agana, squeezed the Japanese tighter in the island's northern half, there to be pounded from the air, ground, and sea.

On Tinian, 130 miles north of Guam, battered remnants of the enemy force huddled in a small pocket near the island's southern end, with no hope of escape. Marines on Tinian opened an assault July 30 on what Admiral Chester W. Nimitz termed the "last enemy defenses."

With Tinian's conquest near, a Nimitz spokesman said also that "the worst is over on Guam—most of the difficult fighting is behind the Americans."

Liberated Cherbourg Seems Far From War

Continued from Page 1

and shellfish of all sorts—lobsters, oysters, whiting, eels, etc.

In the market square near by, there was much less to be seen. But a half-dozen peasants had brought in their produce and were sitting by their baskets and boxes of vegetables. There was an abundance of onions, string beans, broad beans, turnips, carrots, beets, lettuce, and even celery.

No potatoes were to be seen—with bread they constitute almost the only serious scarcity here in Normandy. In fact, one of the gravest problems civil-affairs officials face here is that French civilians are getting less bread now under Allied liberation than they got under the German occupation.

The populace understood this at first, but after a month is beginning to wonder. Civil-affairs officials are fully aware of the problem and hope to correct it soon.

Wielding their brooms made of a bundle of faggots on the end of a stick, French street cleaners sweep down the gutters of cobble-stone streets.

In the villages outside Cherbourg, the same signs of a return to peacetime normality—overlaid, it is true, with the thick khaki dust of Army activity—are to be seen.

Drive in Country

It was Sunday when we drove through the countryside, eastward along the tip of the peninsula to Barfleur and down the coast road where the American troops landed, then back inland to battered Montebourg and down to Carenton.

The village folk were just out of church. The peasant women in their perpetual black dresses were picturesque in their white lace veils. The children wore shoes and stockings, the little girls bright hair ribbons on their pigtails—often red, white, and blue—and the bigger girls were all decked out in their Sunday best.

At first we wondered where the young men were—till we turned a corner and came on a sort of makeshift camp or "caserne" in a large shed and field where the Underground resistance movement of the region now had come to the surface and was just beginning to get organized. Frenchmen were responding to the appeal for volunteers to join the French Navy and Merchant Marine.

Real French Meal

A little farther along we stopped for lunch at a tiny coastal village. Tipped off in advance, we sought out an unpretentious restaurant where we had a real French meal such as I had not tasted for five years.

There was no bread—though the friendly proprietors insisted in the end in sharing some of their own meager ration with us. But otherwise the meal was prewar in every respect—save price. We had a pâté with cucumber salad (cream replaced the nonexistent olive oil), plenty of butter, next cold boiled lobster with mayonnaise (again made with butter, fresh—not powdered— eggs, vinegar, but cream instead of oil), then a delicious fresh-water fish similar to trout grilled and served with carrots, roast beef and roast new potatoes (a rarity), and a fresh cream cheese in contrast to English meals of soup, soybean sausages, cabbage, and macaroni.

The pudding was almost overwhelming. This excellently cooked and served meal cost 80 francs—about $1.60 at the present rate of exchange. The same meal in a similar-type restaurant before the war would have cost about 40 or 50 francs or perhaps a little more.

In other words, the increase in price is less than 100 per cent. Cider is cheaper and plentiful in Normandy, but wine for those who want it is scarce and prices five or even ten times prewar levels.

To Frenchmen for whom wine is a stable article of diet, this appears a hardship.

A checkup showed that the above prices are typical of the better restaurants both here in Cherbourg and in other parts of liberated territory. Food prices in shops also are high—I estimate they are about three times prewar levels, except vegetables, which are about twice.

Traffic on the roads is almost entirely military, of course. But one sees a few civilian cars—apparently there is no difficulty in obtaining gasoline, but not many persons have cars, as the Germans took most of them.

On the whole, the roads are in surprisingly good shape—shell and bomb craters are filled in and bridges temporarily repaired.

But a constant reminder of the war are the signs everywhere: "Road to Hedges Cleared of Mines," or "Road Cleared of Mines to Shoulders Only," and sometimes "Danger, Mines, Keep to Center of Road."

But that's all outside the city—in Cherbourg itself things are surprisingly normal and the war seems far away.

British East Africa Rice Is Profitable

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Cultivation of rice on black swamp soils in Kenya Colony, British East Africa, which provides a low yield, but an attractive cash return, is being encouraged by the Government, the United States Department of Commerce learned through trade reports recently.

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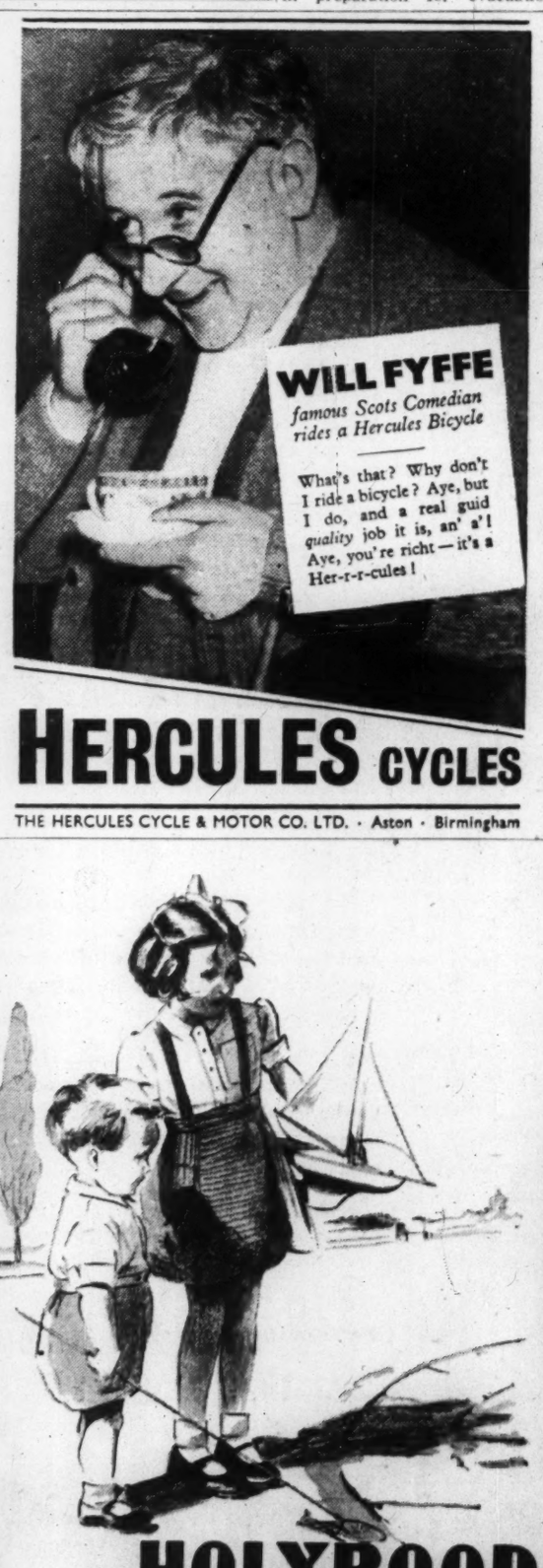
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British Lamps Ready to Glow 'When Lights Go On Again'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 1—Through the tension of existence under the flying bombs, people of Southern England see here and there signs of a return to normal which make this ordeal a little easier to bear.

On one street, for instance, perched high on ladders over the week end two men were cleaning the reflectors of a tall street-lamp standard. It is true that these men had to descent hastily to enter a concrete street shelter as a flying bomb rumbled overhead and posts some distance away were flung to the earth by the blast from a bomb which fell in the park. But this failed to dampen their enthusiasm for their work.

"'Ere, give us that leather, Dannie boy," one called to the other as he prepared to climb the ladder again. "We'll give 'em the best polish in the world so that these lights will shine for all they're worth when they do go up again."

Relaxation Expected

Hundreds of other cleaners, electricians and gasmen, now busy on street lighting, are awaiting an expected statement from Mr. Herbert Morrison, Minister of Home Security, who is known to be consulting chiefs of the armed services on slight relaxations of the blackout.

When double summertime ends on Aug. 13, there is expected to be improved street lighting and a higher standard of "safety lighting" in the railway marshalling yards and transport centers. Some reports also say that shops may be allowed to have some window lighting, but no general lifting of blackout regulations is expected.

Meanwhile, street-lighting authorities in conference here promise that they are taking steps to insure that when the lights go on again permanently in London and other British cities they will compare in electrical splendor with New York and San Francisco.

Opening of some of the coastal beaches on the South Coast is another encouraging sign of a return to normal. The desire of thousands of persons to get their first seaside holiday in years and the longing for a respite from flying bombs gave London railway stations a big transport problem over the week end.

Terminal Jammed

One of the largest London terminals had to be closed two hours to allow crowds to clear out. In trains, babies were being put to sleep on luggage racks.

To make the country and seaside a pleasanter place for these people and to provide wire for nedeed fences, farmers and others have been told they can have as much barbed wire as they want free of charge from defense areas on the condition that they will provide transport to take it away.

Military authorities have removed obstructions from some of the beaches so toddlers can build sand castles and paddle in the sea. Visitors at one small South Coast resort had their first swim on the beach for five years. But in most parts the seas are very oily and not yet pleasant for bathing.

Haying Waits for No Man

HAMILTON, Mont. (AP)—Vadan Ignace Scruggs couldn't come in to the courthouse, his bride-to-be explained, so she had come for the marriage license. She said he just couldn't spare the time from his haying.

Princess Helps With Dishes at Camp

Associated Press

Visits Girl Guides Camp Somewhere in England

Princess Elizabeth of England, right, helps wash the dishes after an outdoor meal which she helped cook during a recent visit to a Girl Guides camp.

Exile Governments Fix Laws To Check Escape of Quislings

Continued from Page 1

of mouth or example, the policy of collaboration.

4. Betraying French or Allied citizens to the enemy.

Laws Strengthened

In prewar Belgium, ordinary law did not know any such offence as treason which was covered only by the military code. While the Government in exile has not altered this procedure it has drastically enlarged its scope by a "decree law" adopted by the Council of Ministers in London Dec. 17, 1942.

Thus, the crime of taking up arms against the state now includes deliberate performance of any kind of a military task for the enemy which would normally be performed by the enemy armed or auxiliary forces.

This is held to cover industrialists who have collaborated with German and also factory guards.

Another amendment extends the capital punishment to journalists who have attacked resistance groups or praised the "new order" and anyone who advocated inclusion of parts of the country in the greater German Reich.

Similarly, participation in the transformation by the enemy of legal institutions or in alienation of the loyalty of Belgian citizens or in furthering enemy policy, now renders a guilty person liable to the capital sentence.

So does the crime of denouncing a Belgian or Allied citizen to the enemy if such denunciation is followed by certain painful results to the individual concerned. Otherwise the penalty is 10 to 15 years imprisonment.

All cases of treason to be tried by courtmartial even after Belgium is liberated.

Dutch Government Acts

The Dutch Government in exile has adopted four new decrees dealing with treason.

1. It introduces the capital sentence for acts which previously were punishable by 15 or more years' imprisonment. Other sentences being commensurably increased.

2. A decree establishes special courts which will be constituted as soon as the Government returns.

3. It deals with the liability of civil servants who have disobeyed secret instructions issued before the war and have collaborated in a varying degree with the enemy.

4. It denounces as illegal all orders and decrees issued by any department of the Dutch Government under the instructions of German authorities and it enjoins all civil servants to hamper and frustrate such measures to the utmost of their ability, especially when they are intended to assist the German war effort. Those who fail to do so render themselves liable to punishment.

Treason in Norway

In Norway, treason is primarily a military offense, though the civil code does take cognizance of the crime of helping the enemy "with advice or action" in time of war.

Whereas military treason received capital punishment, civil treason only involved imprisonment, fines, and loss of civil rights. But in October, 1941, the Norwegian Government brought the latter group of offenses also within the category of those carrying the capital penalty.

Three months later it introduced a special law to cover the activities of any organization collaborating with the enemy and any individual who earned money by working for the enemy.

Special courts will be established to deal with such cases.

Effect of Measures

Exactly how these new measures will work in practice is a matter upon which considerable differences of opinion exist here, for it is clear that if rigidly applied they would render practically everyone in all four countries liable to some kind of penalty.

One significant case already has occurred in liberated France. According to reports published here, a de Gaullist regional commissioner wanted to start a newspaper in Cherbourg replacing one which had preached the doctrine of collaboration during the German occupation.

The workers, however, struck and refused to print the paper unless the previous manager, who had signed each issue in the collaborationist days in accordance with French law, was allowed to continue holding the post. This was ultimately agreed to.

The workers' contention was that the manager in question never wrote for the paper and had always administered it in the "spirit of fraternal co-operation with the workers."

A draft of the press decree published in Algiers a few weeks previously had laid down that any periodical which "collaborated" with the enemy would be confiscated. It also declared only one newspaper would be allowed in each liberated region.

The Cherbourg incident shows how difficult it is going to be to carry out such a drastic policy.

U. S. Commission in London To Discuss Rubber Conditions

LONDON, Aug. 1 (AP)—An American Commission reached London July 31 to discuss rubber with representatives of the British and Dutch. Bernard Haley, Chief of the State Department's Commodities Division, heads the United States mission.

LONDON, Aug. 1 (AP)—Britain's rubber interests are wondering whether, when Oriental rubber areas are won back from Japan, the natural product can compete with synthetic, especially in the United States.

Perhaps because there is very little synthetic production here, you hear mostly optimism for natural rubber.

Investors take it for granted that the great properties in Malaya and the East Indies will return to profitable operation. Some rubber shares are selling at higher figures than before the war.

Can It Be Made Molecular?

Although not minimizing the importance of American synthetic, British experts generally forecast a scramble for the natural product.

Harold F. Copeman, Chairman of the Rubber Growers' Association, recently said that synthetic "is only like rubber in certain of its characteristics. There are indeed some chemists who go so far as to question the likelihood of imitating synthetically the molecular structure of the natural rubber hydrocarbon. If such be the case it will not be possible to give to the synthetic product all the attributes of natural rubber."

H. J. Welch, Chairman of Malayan Plantations, says the world will continue to need plantation rubber in very large quantities."

Agreement Proposed

Eric Miller, and H. T. Karsten, rubber company heads, suggest the synthetic and natural industries should reach an agreement.

Mr. Miller put it this way:

"Two alternatives lie ahead of us—either we have to fight for our existence in open competition with the newly-established synthetic industry, or the two industries together with the manufacturers will work out some mutual accommodation to enable the world to have the benefit of the best that our different raw materials are capable of giving."

Said Mr. Karsten, in the Financial Times:

"It should not be difficult for the two industries to get together and work out a scheme whereby their interests can supplement each other, and to arrange for marketing at a fair price level. Perhaps the most important problem will be to find ways of increasing the number of uses for rubber of both kinds."

'Paper Trooper' Order

Termination of the practice of enlisting young children from playgrounds — particularly those between the ages of 5 and 8—to aid in the collection of paper for salvage purposes, was advocated in an order passed yesterday by the Boston City Council.

Canadian Family Bill Would Aid Millions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Aug. 1—The Dominion Government's comprehensive family allowances bill now before Parliament is a blanket scheme applying to about 1,500,000 families with approximately 3,400,000 children, and its annual cost, estimated to reach about $200,000,000, will be a direct charge on the Dominion Treasury.

Its aim is stated to be "to aid in securing a minimum of well-being to the children of the nation and to gain for them a closer approach to equality of opportunity in the battle of life."

The object is to help the children of poorer families to "equality of opportunity" with children of more well-to-do parents, and while the family allowances will be paid to all, there will be, in the case of people with larger incomes, compensating reductions in the exemptions they can claim because of their children in income tax returns.

There will not be any double benefits and in actual practice, according to the estimates, the full family allowances without any income tax adjustments will be paid to about 750,000 families in the Dominion.

Benefits Explained

The benefits for children are up to the sixth birthday $5 monthly, to the 10th birthday $6, to the 13th $7 and to the 17th $8. These allowances apply to families of not more than five children. For a sixth or seventh child there is a reduction of $1, for the eighth $2 and for any additional child a reduction of $3 in the allowance. The allowances are not affected by bankruptcy or insolvency and may not be assigned in any way.

One criticism against the scheme is that the machinery to administer it must be complicated and costly. It is admitted that the administration will not be simple. While under the direction of the new ministry of national health and welfare at Ottawa, it will have to have branches in all provincial capitals and will in large measure be decentralized.

The scheme will not, however, come into operation before July 1, 1945, and in the meantime the whole plan can be thoroughly organized.

At the Ottawa end, other departments, particularly the Finance Department and the Post Office, will assist the National Health and Welfare Department and the provinces and various social welfare agencies are expected to aid to some extent in the operation of the plan.

The cost of administering family allowance plans in other countries—there are 16 with measures in operation—has run from one to two per cent of the amount distributed in benefits, it is stated, and it is believed the expenses in Canada will be within the same limits. Some critics claim, however, that the costs will be considerably higher.

Various Problems

Another question that has been raised is how the new measure will fit in with mothers' allowances distributed by the provinces. This it is understood will be a matter of arrangement by the Dominion with each of the provinces.

Granting family allowances is not a new departure in British Commonwealth countries. Australia has had a plan in operation since 1941 and New Zealand since 1926. The scheme was strongly recommended in the Beveridge report and it is understood that plans are pretty far advanced for the adoption of a family allowance measure in the United Kingdom.

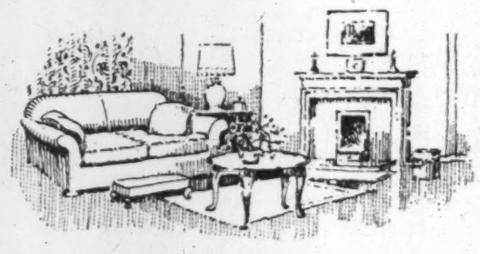
In Canada the cost of family allowances will represent about one half the entire cost in prewar days of running the Government, if the interest on the public debt is not taken into account. The extent to which this burden, for which there will be no special levy but which will be paid out of the general treasury funds, will be felt in peacetime, and must depend on how the national income stands up.

However, although the cost will be big, it is claimed that the money will be paid to those most in need of assistance and will be a stabilizing factor in the country's economy.

Capital Sentence Holds In Stoll Abduction Case

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 1 (AP)—The United States Circuit Court of Appeals today affirmed the conviction and capital sentence imposed on Thomas H. Robinson, Jr., of Nasnville, Tenn., under the Lindbergh Act in connection with the abduction Oct. 10, 1934, of Alice Speed Stoll of Louisville, Ky.

Robinson had appealed from the verdict of a United States District Court jury in Louisville last Dec. 11 after a trial which began Oct. 29.



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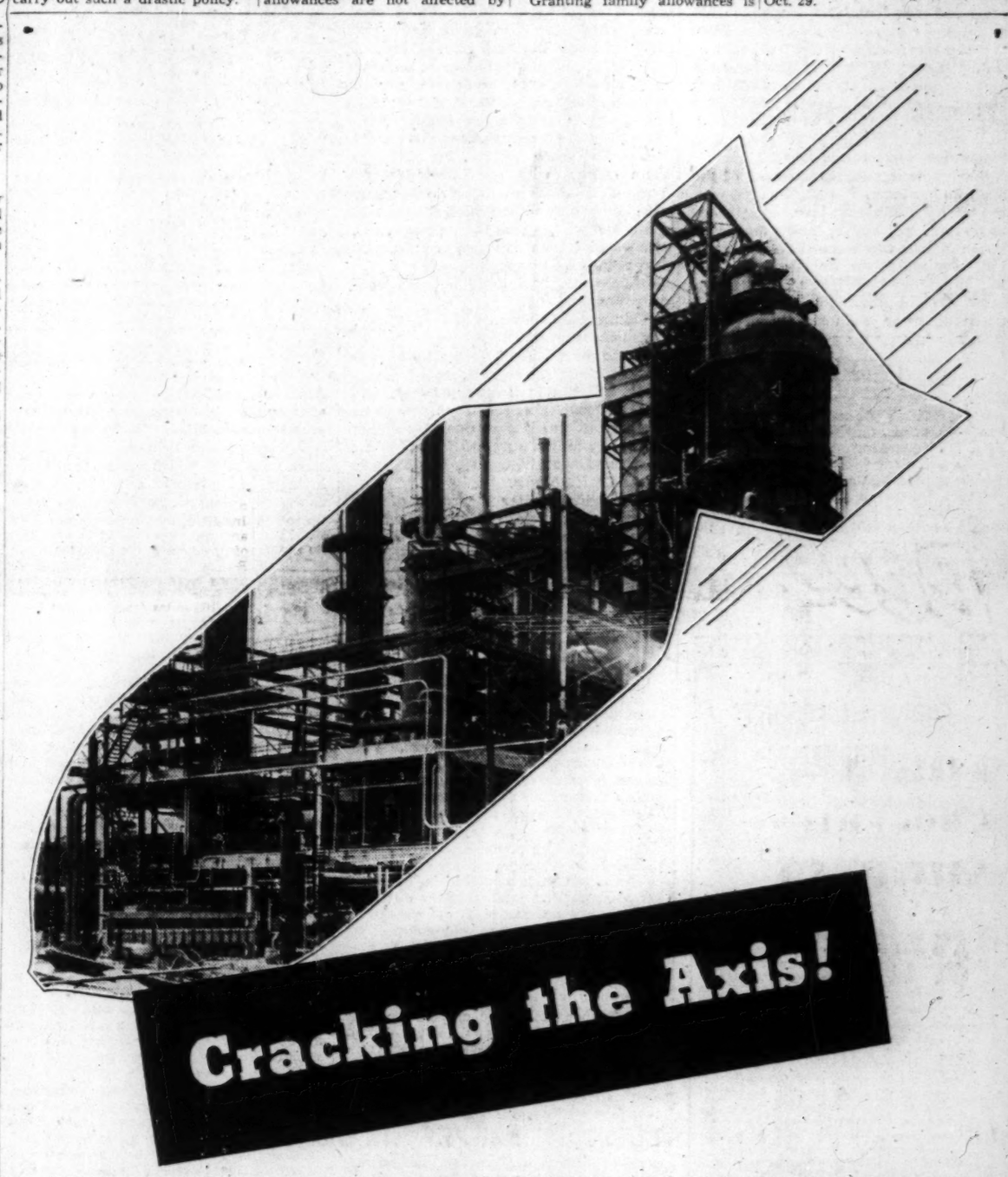

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The Home Forum

Who Is Our Neighbor?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A MODERN dictionary defines neighbor as "one whose abode is not far off." In the light of this definition modern speed of transportation is rapidly making the whole world our neighbor, wherever we may abide; and the divine command to love our neighbor as ourself gains wider significance.

Who is this neighbor whom we are to love? Is he the man of sharp practices, double-dealing, dishonest purpose, or cruel intent? This is scarcely the man the Master had in mind when he taught his great lessons of love and brotherhood. Certainly he had in mind those qualities of honor, service, compassion, and generosity which ever characterize the Godlike man.

* * *

Christian Science teaches that those who would understand their neighbor aright must begin to grasp something of the nature of God as omnipresent and omnipotent divine Principle, and of man as created by God, wholly spiritual and reflecting the perfection of his creator. Mary Baker Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 68), "To love one's neighbor as one's self, is a divine idea."

With thought lifted to behold the true man, one can meet his fellow man with assurance, knowing that whatever appears discordant, unlovely, or unlovable is not the real neighbor. As one holds thought steadfastly to the true idea of man, the counterfeit disappears and the human consciousness rises to behold and love his neighbor as himself. The Christ-consciousness is at one with Mind, God, and includes unfailing understanding, tenderness, wisdom, and love.

Invaluable are the experiences of the one who has learned to ally thought with the Christ, Truth, and love his neighbor as himself. In many instances this realization of true brotherhood has corrected the error which threatened to dominate the situation, and a right adjustment has been brought about for all concerned. Often the same truth has revealed unlooked-for expressions of unselfishness, generosity, and helpfulness.

A business woman was annoyed by the loud voices of her neighbors who were occupying half of the office space, with only a beaverboard partition between. She turned to Mind and quietly realized that in God's creation every idea has its right place. In a few days a more convenient place was found by her neighbors, and she was left in her own harmonious surroundings, with her office to herself.

In the uncertainty and unrest of human experience, the heart yearns for certainty and peace. In the Bible we read this comforting message of the Christ (Revelation 3:20): "Behold, I stand at the door, and knock: if any man hear my voice, and open the door, I will come in to him, and will sup with him, and he with me." In Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy writes (p. 346): "Disbelief in error destroys error, and leads to the discernment of Truth. There are no vacuums." That in infinite Love "there are no vacuums" is a divine fact, to be demonstrated in the degree that one is willing to let go of his earth weights and grasp the spiritual reality.

* * *

In divine Mind all is good. Friction, inharmony, greed, jealousy, and the like do not exist. In his work among men Jesus emphasized the great lessons of spiritual unity and brotherhood. He did not live apart from mankind; he mingled with people in every walk of life, with the sick, the hungry, the rich, the poor, the sinner, in order that he might benefit them. He was their neighbor. You and I cannot find peace by absenting ourselves from contact with our fellow beings. Through the same intelligent, unfaltering allegiance to Mind and Mind's ideas that Jesus had we can pass through the vicissitudes of human experience, unharmed and unhurt by disappointments and disillusionments. We need not lose our sweetness and joy.

Thinking as God would have us think—and there is no other right way of thinking—requires vigilant, consecrated endeavor. It must be an individual achievement. The way is direct and simple, and close at hand. It is found whenever one is ready to do his part in rising higher spiritually to that purer altitude of living which awaits all humanity. It is the way of the Christ, Truth.

The right to enter the realm of God is ever attainable. In "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 328), Mrs. Eddy writes, "He alone ascends the hill of Christian Science who follows the Way-shower, the spiritual presence and idea of God." And she concludes: "Therefore, give up thy earth-weights; and observe the apostle's admonition, 'Forgetting those things which are behind, and reaching forth unto those which are before.' Then, loving God supremely and thy neighbor as thyself, thou wilt safely bear thy cross up to the throne of everlasting glory."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into French)

Wild Rose

Here in a tangle of grass and clover root,
The weed-wrought mystery of sun and rain,
In a time unguessed, as ever, it happens again.
Beauty is here, like a miracle, underfoot.
Somewhere between the color of flesh and flame,
With more than gold and fragrance at the heart.
I cannot tease the rays of the sun apart
Or give the common rose another name.

ALLEN E. WOODALL

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
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A source of spiritual power for all is The Christian Science Journal, described by Mary Baker Eddy as "designed to bring health and happiness to all households wherein it is permitted to enter and to confer increased power to be good and to do good" (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 262). In the year 1883, shortly after establishing herself in Boston, and while preaching, writing, teaching, healing, and organizing, Mrs. Eddy founded The Christian Science Journal. Each month it carries helpful and inspiring articles and editorials on the application of Christian Science to immediate problems as well as testimonies of Christian Science healing and a directory of Christian Science Churches, Societies, Reading Rooms, Practitioners, Teachers, and Nurses. This directory is found in no other Christian Science publication and is most helpful to travelers. Price, one year, $3.50; six months, $1.75; one issue, 35c.

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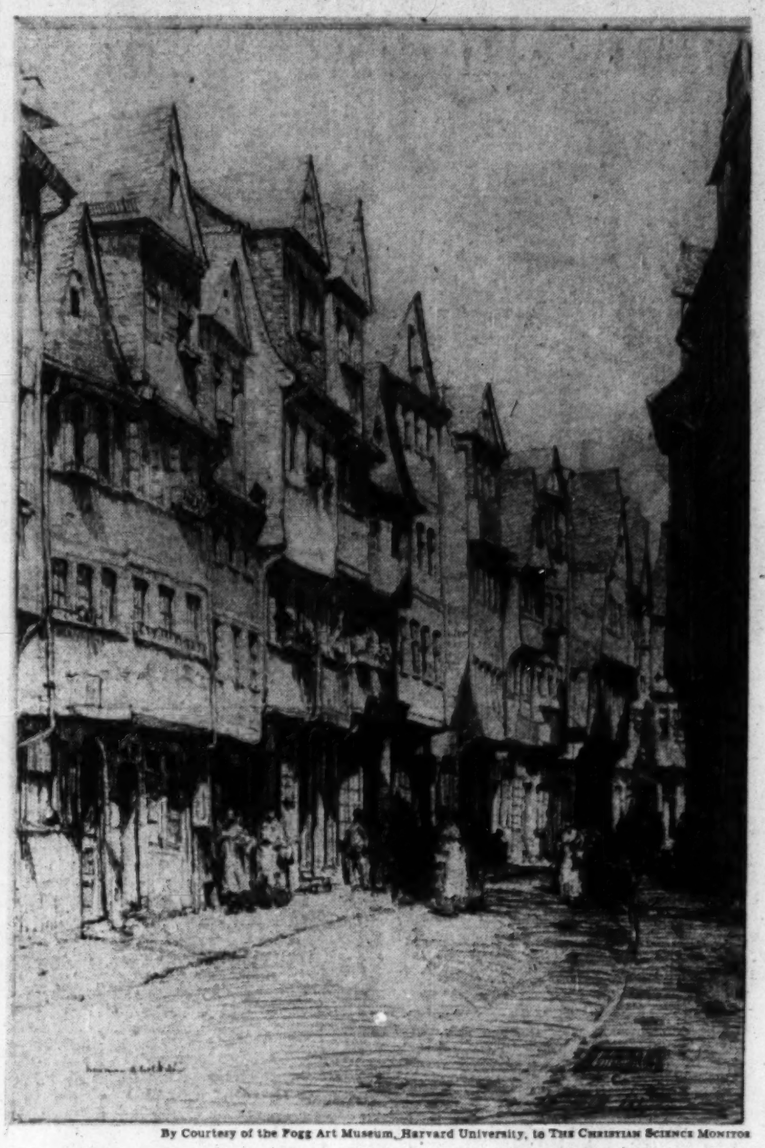

By Courtesy of the Fogg Art Museum, Harvard University, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

STREET IN BOURGES OR ROUEN: *A Drawing by Herman A. Webster*

HERE WE HAVE an aspect of France which may still exist, which may have been swept away already in the path of war. The sketch is from the pencil of Herman A. Webster, a well-known contemporary artist, who used in this case parchment paper as his foundation. Of that we may be certain; but even the authorities at the Fogg Art Museum, where this sketch is included in the Paul J. Sachs Collection, are not sure whether the artist drew a street in Rouen or in Bourges.

Perhaps it need not greatly matter; for we have the right to assume it is Rouen—being in northwestern France, being in Normandy upon the loveliness of which our thoughts have dwelt so achingly of late.

And in this city of Normandy there are, or there were, such medieval streets as this—full of the flavor of remote times. They are narrow and usually paved with rough cobbles; their high old houses are a little out of plumb, with beams uneven, gables sharply pointed and not always parallel. There are arched doorways above worn stone thresholds, little mysterious windows set at all possible positions, flower-boxes nodding precariously over the roadway. If we shut our eyes and dream only a little, nothing is simpler—walking this way—than to feel ourselves back in, say, the fifteenth century. And that is an experience in itself.

Caen and Ernest and Me

THE SPECTACLE of a young woman, sitting on the curbstone of a street in Caen, busily engaged in painting water-colors, proved too much for the local curiosity. People didn't even try to be politely disinterested. Here was "une Américaine," they excitedly explained to each newcomer joining the throng; here was a young American who was making a picture of that old tumble-down deserted church; and she was getting the belfry so far off center that it looked—they laughed quietly among themselves—it LOOKED as if it might come tumbling right down into the street.

"The tower isn't blue; it's white plaster," said one. "Look, those are the clouds and the blue sky over it; and there's Madame Denise herself dragging *le petit* and carrying a loaf of bread under her arm just as usual. And right in the middle of the picture—*là, comme ça, LA!*"

* * *

This, I thought, is by far the largest and best audience I have ever had anywhere; but it can't go on like this. I'll be wasting my paint and that expensive water-color paper from the shop on the rue des Beaux-Arts in Paris. I'd best bow myself out and finish the sketch another day.

Suddenly a shutter clacked open in the wall of the house, center right in my painting. A bright Norman voice floated down from behind the iron grillwork at the window. "Wouldn't Mademoiselle like a cushion to sit on, the stones being so hard? Here, you, Jean, run down with it." Promptly Jean appeared, his bare legs sticking out like twin stalks from his black pinafore, a tight Basque beret clinging to his round little skull. I couldn't leave after that. I had to paint on, just to make Madame feel the rich reward of my gratitude. It wouldn't be diplomatic to by-pass this gesture of international good will, especially since Madame assured me from her window that my picture looked nice from where she was and that besides, if I were an American, she wanted me to know it was she who had heard the sounds of Lindbergh's engines passing over Caen the day he made his famous first landing in Paris—and what did I think of that?

* * *

We chatted cozily. Adroitly, I put away first a brush and then my colors and emptied the water container and flapped down the cover of my water-color block. I returned the cushion with a gesture befitting Franco-American relations and departed down the street toward St.-Gilles, waving farewells until I passed out of sight around the church corner. I would, I decided, next try hiding in the grass in the shade of the Abbaye-aux-Dames and paint old St.-Gilles facing on the picturesque Place Reine Mathilde. I would try to look like a daisy, a leaf, a bit of stone.

I began to lay in the outlines of St.-Gilles. What was the color of the gray stone in the sun? What was its color in the shade? Blue with sepia overtones to warm it up, or sepia with blue overtones to cool it down? There, now it was coming. Fearlessly, I put down the lemon-colored sunlit grass in front, the deep shadow under the carvings over the porch—when a tall figure loomed beside me. It was Ernest the Architect, a Frenchman, who was likewise painting in the Place Reine Mathilde on the same morning. Waving a fraternal brush at me, he doffed his hat, sat down (uninvited) in the cool grassy shade by my side, and cast his most professional eye at my water-color. He talked. I listened, trying to take from the stream of his rapid French the essence of his thought; for my command of his tongue was not enough to permit understanding on the basis that he was plainly and hopefully envisaging. He would, Mademoiselle permitting, come that same night to my hotel and bring his portfolio of water-colors, which he, Ernest, the Architect of Caen, had been working on for some time. It would be a pleasure. Did Mademoiselle say "Hotel Moderne de Londres," on the Boulevard des Alliés? He knew it well. Until tonight, then, at eight. "Au revoir, Mademoiselle. Quelle chance, quelle chance!"

* * *

We were sitting in our eyrie, our room at the top front of this most delicious of provincial hotels. I loved to hang over the window-sill and, breathing the incomparable freshness of late spring Norman air, watch the teeming square below where the vegetable market marked each day's beginning. The peasants came in from the environs in their blue two-wheeled "dump" carts, Maman sitting under her white coif, high on a pile of miraculous green cabbages. Great was the clamor. The wild greetings of friends, the howls of the frantic dealers outraged at the prices the peasants stolidly asked for their carrots, beets, peaches, and plums. By eight o'clock not a cart, not a peasant, not a whole vegetable would be seen. All melted away as if at some magic sign, leaving only the wreckage of green cabbage and lettuce behind them on the cobblestones.

Tonight Auntie and I were mutually contemplating the prospects of a fine sunset, when there burst upon us the sound of a thundering rap on our door. "Who is there?" we cried as one voice. "It is I," came a manly reply. It was indeed Ernest, come to pay his call.

* * *

And so presently it came about that Ernest and I sat side by side on the divan in the little salon, to the right of the entrance on the first floor, and sorted out our water-colors under the delighted eyes of all the traveling salesmen. I was not a good painter and I regret to say Ernest showed a mediocre talent as well. But we patted one another verbally on the back, praised this and that small detail, those masterly bits of color, that fine display of composition until our inflated egos expanded and floated away on a rosy cloud of mutual praise.

"Would you," proffered Ernest the Architect with becoming modesty, "accept this little sketch of the Abbaye-aux-Dames as a souvenir of Caen?" I accepted with all the usual protestations familiar to artists: "Oh, not that one! Give me one less good. This is too fine to part with."

But Ernest was adamant. Nothing less than the Abbaye-aux-Dames was pressed upon me. I, not to be outdone, was seized with inspiration. "Would you, Monsieur Ernest, accept in return my sketch of St. Gilles which you found me working upon this morning?" It seemed he would; and so he did.

* * *

When, now and again, as recently, I turn over Ernest's little paper—signed and dated Caen, 1927—I think warmly of Ernest, wonder where he is today, and if he found my brusque study of tumbling old St. Gilles too bold and unmaidenly for his taste. I wonder if it was too "modern" for his palate and if he, too, like me, keeps my picture tucked away under cover, a faint memory of Caen in happier days.

IRMA COFREN

Qui est notre Prochain?

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

COMME le mot "prochain" dérive de "proche," nous pouvons admettre cette définition qu'en donne, dans une édition récente, un dictionnaire américain: "Celui dont la demeure n'est pas éloignée." Or grâce à la vitesse croissante des voyages et des communications, le monde entier est en quelque sorte notre voisinage, et le divin commandement: "Tu aimeras ton prochain comme toi-même," prend une portée toujours plus vaste.

Qui donc est ce prochain qu'il nous faut aimer? Est-ce l'homme aux procédés indélicats, manifestant la fourberie, la mauvaise foi, les intentions cruelles? Sans doute, ce n'était pas à cet homme-là que pensait le Maître lorsqu'il enseignait ses grandes leçons d'amour et de fraternité. Il considérait plutôt les qualités qui caractérisent en tout temps l'homme à l'image de Dieu — honneur, dévouement, compassion, générosité.

La Science Chrétienne montre que pour bien comprendre son prochain, il faut d'abord reconnaître et saisir au moins dans une certaine mesure la vraie nature de Dieu, le divin Principe omniprésent, tout-puissant, et celle de l'homme qui, créé par Dieu, est entièrement spirituel et reflète la perfection de son créateur. Dans *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures* (p. 88), Mary Baker Eddy déclare: "Aimer son prochain comme soi-même, c'est une idée divine."

Lorsque la pensée s'élève de manière à percevoir l'homme réel, on peut rencontrer ses semblables avec assurance, sachant que les caractéristiques apparemment inharmonieuses, pénibles, déplaisantes, ne constituent pas le prochain. Quand la pensée s'attache fermement à la véritable idée de l'homme, la contrefaçon disparaît; alors la conscience humaine peut voir la vraie nature du prochain et l'aimer comme soi-même. La conscience-Christ est en union parfaite avec l'Entendement, Dieu; elle embrasse la compréhension qui n'est jamais en défaut, la tendresse, la sagesse et l'amour.

Dès qu'il apprend à penser d'accord avec le Christ, la Vérité, en aimant son prochain comme soi-même, le disciple fait de précieuses expériences. Dans bien des cas, la réalisation de la fraternité véritable a corrigé l'erreur qui prétendait dominer la situation, et celle-ci s'est ajustée pour le plus grand bien de toutes les personnes en cause. Souvent la même vérité a mis en lumière le désintéressement, la générosité, l'entraide, qui s'exprimaient d'une manière inattendue.

Une dame travaillant dans un bureau était gênée par le bruit que faisaient d'autres employés, dont les voix sonores perçaient la mince cloison de fibres qui séparait le local en deux. Elle eut recours à l'Entendement; avec calme, elle réalisa que dans la création divine chaque idée a sa place légitime. Quelques jours après, l'on trouva pour ses voisins une installation meilleure; elle-même put donc travailler tout à son aise, dans une ambiance harmonieuse.

Lassé par les vicissitudes et l'instabilité des circonstances humaines, le cœur soupire après l'assurance et la paix. La Bible rapporte ce message du Christ, qui nous encourage et nous réconforte (Apocalypse 3:20): "Voici, je me tiens à la porte et je frappe: si quelqu'un entend ma voix et m'ouvre la porte, j'entrerai chez lui, et je souperai avec lui, et lui avec moi." Dans *Science et Santé*, Mrs. Eddy déclare (p. 346): "Le fait de ne plus croire à l'erreur détruit l'erreur et mène au discernement de la Vérité. Il n'y a point de vide." Qu'il n'y ait "point de vide" dans l'Amour infini, c'est là un fait divin, qui se démontrera dans la mesure où l'on est prêt à renoncer aux fardeaux terrestres pour saisir la réalité spirituelle.

Tout est bon dans l'Entendement divin. Les froissements, l'inharmonie, la convoitise, la jalousie et les autres erreurs n'existent pas. Au cours de sa mission parmi les hommes, Jésus appuya sur les grandes leçons de l'unité et de la fraternité spirituelles. Il ne vivait pas à l'écart, loin des hommes; pour leur faire du bien, il frayait avec des personnes appartenant aux milieux les plus divers; il parlait aux malades, à ceux que tourmentait la faim, aux riches, aux pauvres, aux pécheurs. Il était leur prochain. Ni vous ni moi ne pouvons trouver la paix en évitant le contact avec nos semblables. A l'instar de Jésus, d'une manière intelligente et ferme, nous devons être fidèles à l'Entendement et à ses idées; alors les vicissitudes de l'existence humaine ne nous feront aucun mal, les déceptions et les désillusions ne nous troubleront point. Il n'est pas nécessaire que nous perdions notre douceur et notre joie.

Penser conformément à la volonté divine — et c'est la seule vraie manière de penser — exige des efforts sérieux, de la vigilance, de la consécration. C'est une œuvre qui doit s'accomplir individuellement. La voie qu'il faut suivre est simple, directe, toujours proche. On la trouve lorsqu'on est prêt à faire son devoir, à s'élever spirituellement pour parvenir aux sphères de la pureté, à la vie noble et droite que tous connaîtront tôt ou tard. C'est la voie du Christ, de la Vérité.

Le droit d'entrer dans le royaume de Dieu ne nous est jamais refusé. A la page 328 de *Miscellaneous Writings*, Mrs. Eddy écrit: "Celui qui suit le Conducteur, la présence spirituelle et l'idée de Dieu — celui-là seul gravit la montagne de la Science Chrétienne." Puis elle ajoute: "Par conséquent, renonce à tes fardeaux terrestres; et règle-toi sur l'exemple de l'apôtre, indiqué dans ces paroles: 'J'oublie ce qui est en arrière, je m'élance vers ce qui est devant moi.' Alors, aimant Dieu par-dessus tout et ton prochain comme toi-même, tu poursuivras en sécurité ta course ascendante, portant ta croix jusqu'au trône de la gloire éternelle."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston 15, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

With Emerson on His Farm

AFTER FURTHER wanderings, including extended travel in Europe in quest of representative men, Emerson at length came to anchor in Concord, his ancestral home, his own town if not his birthplace. . . .

Here he had a chance, no doubt long coveted, to dabble at gardening. As man on the farm rather than farmer, Emerson believed that he should devote himself to the garden for an hour or two daily. Leaving to Mrs. Emerson her favorite tulips and roses, he turned his attention to the vegetables and the fruit trees. To philosophize there was well enough:

> "Many things the garden shows,
> And pleased I stray
> From tree to tree
> Watching the white pear-bloom,
> Bee-infested quince or plum.
> I could walk days, years, away
> Till the slow ripening, secular tree
> Had reached its fruiting-time,
> Nor think it long."

That is the verse account. In prose, where we perhaps express our everyday thoughts more sincerely, he could vent his wrath on the earthy, pestering tyrant:

"With brow bent, with firm intent, the pale scholar leaves his desk to draw a freer breath and get a juster statement of his thought, in the garden-walk. He stoops to pull up a purslain or a dock that is choking the young corn, and finds there are two; close behind the last is a third; he reaches out his hand for a fourth, behind that are four thousand and one. He is heated and untuned, and by and by wakes up from his idiot dream of chickweed and red-root, to remember his morning thought, and to find that with his adamantine purposes he has been duped by a dandelion. . . . This pottering in a few square yards of garden is dispiriting and drivelling."

In part, certainly, Emerson's hostility to the soil was due to his lack of skill. . . . Had it not been for the deft Thoreau, who aided in the garden, the poultry-yard, and the orchard, the chances are that Emerson would have become even more heated and untuned. For him Thoreau was, in one aspect, Prudence personified, a man of the world in his own limited sphere. In such matters his other good friend, Alcott, the Oversoul personified, was useless: witness, for example, the garden-study that he fashioned for Emerson, "feeling its way up, as it were, dictated at each step by the suggestion of the crooked bough that was used and necessarily often altered." Thoreau helped—driving the nails, and driving them well—not a little distressed at the want of plan. "I feel as if I were nowhere doing nothing," he said. For aesthetic reasons the eaves were made to curve upward, and the roof was lined with moss and sphagnum; so that Mrs. Emerson's humor was to the point when she named it "The Ruin." — From "Nature in American Literature; Studies in the Modern View of Nature," by NORMAN FOERSTER. (New York: Macmillan.)

Garden Patch

Just three feet wide and ten feet long—
Yet what a happy friendly throng
Of cornflowers and of marigolds
Our tiny patch of garden holds!
Against the low adobe wall
The hollyhocks are straight and tall;
And everywhere, both high and low,
Shines the nasturtiums' golden glow,
With all the fragile nodding faces
Peering out from the sheltered places
Beneath the broad and stately leaves.
The day-long quiet here deceives
The birds; in dreams of solitude
They pour out songs of subtlest mood.
In the thickest shade one solemn toad
Evades the dry oppressive load
Of summer. Bees in squadrons come
To fill the place with pleasant hum.
And harvest wealth of summer hours
From our three feet by ten of flowers.
What wide estate could yield us more
Of joy and peace than this rich store?

ROLAND ENGLISH HARTLEY

The Work of Well-Built Men

THE ROMANS were good teachers. They formed character as well as trained the intellect. They justified an educational program by the fact that it did train the character and prepare young men to serve the state. All down the course of Roman history we find teachers of this sort, whether professional teachers or not. So the mind of the young orator Cicero was formed by Crassus and Antonius; so the boys of Piso were instructed by Horace in the art of poetry as Horace himself had been given by his father lessons in the art of life; so Persius learned a noble Stoicism from Cornutus; and so the mind of young Marcus Aurelius, as we shall see, was trained by his master Fronto to live again in that ancient Republican Rome which Polybius had come to describe. Thus Rome was built by well-built men. The Romans liked to hand things down, not only worldly goods, but educated character.—From "The Building of Eternal Rome," by EDWARD KENNARD RAND. (Cambridge: Harvard University Press.)

THE ACTUAL
SCIENCE OF PRAYER

That prayer — for safety, health, usefulness, success, happy relationships, satisfaction, or any other legitimate condition or thing — can be a scientific as well as a religious experience, and therefore unfailing in its results, is clearly shown in Christian Science.

Through growing understanding of such prayer, increasing numbers of Christian Scientists in many countries are proving its value, and thus are seeing the fulfillment of the Scriptural assurance, "Ask, and ye shall receive, that your joy may be full."

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1944

Brazil's War Contribution in Minerals Centers in 'Beautiful Horizon'

Modern Bello Horizonte Accessible City for Trade

'New' capital lies on main rail line from Rio de Janeiro to Pirapora—Trip on stern-wheel river boat tells much of Brazil—Assortment of passengers as well as animals makes best of transportation.

Uncensored South America
Thirty-first Article in a Series

By Roland Hall Sharp
Staff Correspondent on Latin-American Affairs for The Christian Science Monitor

WRITTEN AS FROM BELLO HORIZONTE, Brazil — Most of Brazil's war contribution in the form of strategic minerals centers on this capital of Minas Geraes State, north of Rio de Janeiro.

"Beautiful Horizon" and "General Mines" are literal translations of the names given to this Capital and its State.

It is a pleasant city—new, clean, modern, set among green mountains at an altitude of 2,500 feet, where the breeze can be refreshing even in midsummer.

Selected as a capital site and laid out by skilled city planners, Bello Horizonte is far more accessible than the colonial capital of Ouro Preto, or Black Gold.

Cobbled Streets

Ouro Preto dreams on its heights. Colonial architecture overhangs cobbled streets so steep that just walking from home to office is a good start on a day's work.

The railway to this former remote capital winds through narrow gorges, crossing clear streams that sing in depths where dense foliage hides all but their sound.

In days of colonial mining the capital was located near the main producing veins. Above the city today may be seen old mine entrances. They pit the high ridges like rabbit holes along a bank.

For all its atmosphere of colonial charm, Ouro Preto has begun to feel modernity. A new hotel, designed by an architect of the United States, streaks its unbroken balcony lines and pale blue exterior along a hill overlooking some of the most Spanish façades.

Until only yesterday, as Brazilian history goes, Ouro Preto held its political position. Then, in 1896, the capital was moved bodily to Bello Horizonte.

Capital on Rail Line

The "new" capital lies on the main rail line from Rio de Janeiro to Pirapora. There, trains meet river transport on the São Francisco River to the Northeast.

Our trip brought us overland from Recife on Brazil's famous "bulge" by train, bus, car, and truck to the port of Joazeiro on the São Francisco. In a 17-day voyage upriver by stern-wheeler, we averaged two miles an hour. The Octavio Carneiro could make as high as six miles an hour in calm water, but we were against the current and stopped frequently to take on firewood or put in at small ports.

That was quite a trip. It taught me more about Brazil than anything else has ever done. The passengers were a cross-section of the country in some of its most important aspects. Naturally such a small ship could not serve even as a microcosm for a land of such diversity. Yet it made a good start.

Housed between the stubby prow and the pair of stern paddle wheels driven by a single-cylinder steam engine, were 32 first-class passengers. Available beds in 12 staterooms numbered 24. The eight people for whom there were not beds, slept in hammocks on deck. This was not a heavy run, either. Nor were there only eight hammocks at night. The cool deck space quickly filled.

Assortment of Passengers

Lashed alongside was the Rio Verde, a pointed barge. Wedged in with its cargo, and on the lower deck of the Octavio Carneiro, were 150 second-class "passageiros."

Not to mention sheep, pigs, and occasionally a donkey.

Or the "barrel of papagaios," those lovable parrots whose talents, exploits, escapes, hardships, and irrepressible good humor enlivened the whole voyage.

As for the crew, most of them slept wherever they could on the iron decks or in corners of this ship with its beam of 21 feet and its length of 102 feet.

Commandante Pedro José dos Santos kept his cabin clean and could be seen at times putting perfume behind his ears. One of the Brazilian popular nobility whose chocolate coloring does not shut off opportunity in this land of racial tolerance, he presided over the Captain's Table with ease and even elegance.

Among the passengers you could see Brazil.

Seek New Homes

Due to the shortage of coastal shipping on which most Brazilians have relied for travel north from Rio, many now travel by way of the slow river boats of the São Francisco. There are faster boats than the Octavio Carneiro on this stream—but there also are slower ones. A few de luxe packets race ahead. On the other hand, they lack atmosphere.

Several families were migrating from the drought-stricken Northeast. They were seeking new homes in the States of Minas Geraes, Goyaź, or Matto Grosso.

Trade representatives of Brazil's growing industries took occasion to pull out samples of gingham and ribbon.

The way refined ladies, adapted themselves to conditions as they found them, is also typical of Brazil.

Babies and young children abounded.

Of privacy there was almost none.

So we journeyed on together—the Brazilians and the lone Americano. Since there was only one, he was known simply as "Mister." Toward the end of the trip his last name was added, with vast amusement when the Commandante and others puckered their lips and tried to make their tongues form the sound. "Skahrpay" was about as close as they could come to it. "Sharp" is definitely an un-Brazilian name.

The country through which we passed is one of the apparent frontiers of Brazil. Lyrical descriptions have been written of the São Francisco valley and its economic promise. The region has possibilities, but just now it is largely a deserted land, not a fresh one.

Even the Roman Catholic church buildings have fallen into disrepair and decay in many of the towns.

Starting upriver at Joazeiro we were near the center of the drought zone. The broad valley gradually became more green as we sailed south. A flat plain upheld mesas and ridges that only occasionally came close to the alluvial banks. Much of the land is flooded in time of high water.

Constantly crumbling, the shoreline dyes the river ocher. Jacaré, or South American crocodiles, lie in the sun and splash for cover as we approach. Parrots and long-legged tropical birds are abundant.

The first two thirds of the trip bisects the State of Bahia. At times you meet mining engineers and rubber workers. Even in this dry section maniçoba and some other types of rubber grow. Quartz crystal and castor beans to make airplane oil are other important war materials.

Startled from Slumber

These activities have suddenly startled the region from a slumber that began when the first great wave of pioneering here subsided. During the period of dominance by the Northeast in Brazilian Government, much of the population was crowded into the central zone. Slave-trading had its center at São Salvador, capital of Bahia.

Food production had to be increased. Pioneers pushed into the São Francisco valley. They founded cities and built churches.

Why this development has not lasted is a question that has interest for modern pioneers. In the lower reaches of the valley it is evident that drought has the same kind of deterrent effect it exerts in the Northeast.

Also, the river is a magnificent means of communication in parts, but in others it is broken by rapids. Access to the sea is entirely cut off for river boats by Paulo Affonso Waterfalls downstream from Joazeiro.

Frustrations Pile Up

Other means of transport could be developed, if there were economic reasons for doing so. Possibly the new emphasis on minerals may be the key.

As we reached the end of Bahia State at the town of Carinhanha, the frustrations of this region piled up under the sultry air.

Into the suspended animation of the place we ship travelers burst like meteors, even though we walked slowly in the heat.

At the end of the main street a small chapel stood dejectedly. Its altar not long ago had fallen to the deserted and broken floor.

Outside against the wall a resident sat in the scanty shade. Asked why the stores had almost no fruits or fresh vegetables, he raised eyes weary with watching a hard horizon, and said everything like that had to be brought in from a distance.

Dry as it was, that day had the benefit of recent rains. In the droughts, Carinhanha must be fed from more fertile lands.

One of the worst things for Brazilians here to face is the feeling of being forgotten by their own governments.

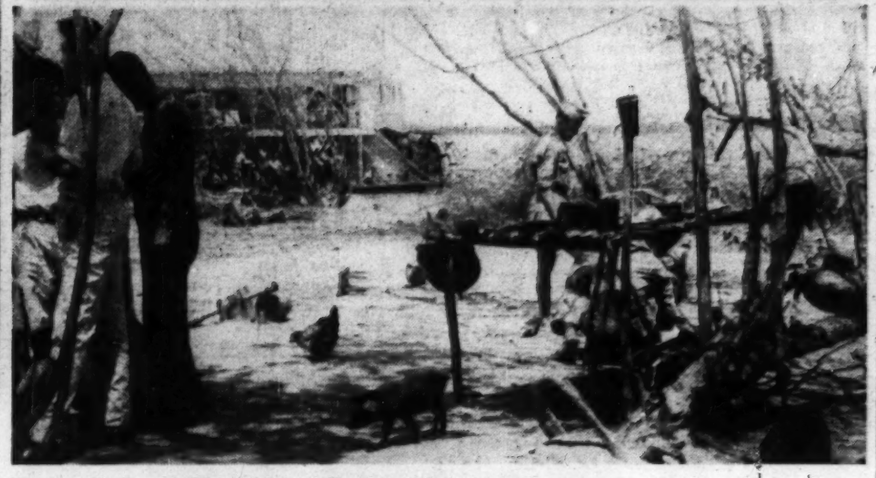
Yet on the outside wall of the cement market building which was erected during some past spurt of civic initiative, appears this sign, as translated from the original Portuguese:

"The House of São José de Jose Oliveira Lisboa, Correspondent of the Bank of Brazil, Commercial and Industrial Bank of Minas Geraes, German Transatlantic Bank, and other important firms of the country. We sell at lowest prices farm equipment, iron goods, hats, shoes, and various other articles. We maintain permanent deposits of coffee, salt, kerosene, caustic soda, guns, matches, and other merchandise of great utility in this region. Visit the House of São José. You will certainly profit. In Santo Antonio Street."

With North American advertising zip, a venerable gentleman with long white whiskers and all, is pointing at this sign from one side. He is saying:

"By age and experience I have learned it pays to deal with José de Oliveira Lisboa, and so I counsel my friends to follow my example."

There—with skins of jaguars and large snakes as one of the active items of trade in this frontier warehouse—is a measure of economic advancement in the depths of the São Francisco valley.



Roland Hall Sharp

Along Brazil's Sao Francisco River: Toil and Hardship in Reputed Land of Promise

Left: River mariners, called "practicos," poling the stern-wheel steamer Octavio Carneiro off the rocks. These hardy Brazilians sometimes bend the poles until they almost break before releasing the pressure from their shoulders. At several points the river is broken by rapids. During high water, steamers go through without great difficulty. When the water falls, transport is delayed. The river ships draw only from three to four feet of water. Upper right: The Octavio Carneiro, on which Mr. Sharp lived for 17 days, before departure from Joazeiro for the long trip upstream. Tied alongside is the barge Rio Verde. When passing the worst rapids, the barge was towed behind. Lower right: A typical riverbank "shelter" along the São Francisco. Towns are few and small. In flood time even these "shelters" must be abandoned. These are some of the practical difficulties that explain the valley's retarded development, and the problems that confront progressive enterprises.

Sao Francisco Valley Seen Promising Area

Much of Brazil's Amazon region continues to defy inter-American enterprise, but at least one major section of Brazil has been found promising by The Christian Science Monitor's specialist on Latin American affairs.

It is São Francisco Valley, which Roland Hall Sharp describes in today's article on "Uncensored South America."

Nazi Air Force Still Powerful Despite Losses

Reports that Luftwaffe is too weak to fight denied by Allied pilots who face it.

The Nazis have unleashed a new rocket-propelled high-speed fighter plane, the ME-163. Though details of the new air weapon are not yet available, there is evidence the Luftwaffe still is producing planes and pilots of high quality.

So much attention has been devoted to the decline in the total numbers of the German Air Force that the qualitative factors are apt to be overlooked. They are discussed in the accompanying article.

By Maj. Jean H. DuBuque
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Much has been reported about the growing inferiority of the Nazi Luftwaffe. Careful analysis of the evidence, however, points to the opposite. Although the mighty Allied bomber offensive has delivered staggering blows to innermost German sinews of war, severely depreciating, along with heavy combat attrition, the numerical strength of the Luftwaffe, there has been little substantial proof that the quality and performance of Nazi aircraft and the tactical skill of Nazi airmen has suffered deterioration.

On D-Day, and for some time thereafter, the Luftwaffe was conspicuous by its absence. Many logical reasons have been advanced for its failure to offer resistance to Allied invasion forces during the precarious hours of establishing beachheads. The most common deduction has been that the vast canopy of Allied air power spread over the British Channel and coastal areas of France was impenetrable. Also, it has been claimed that the Luftwaffe has been so decimated by the combined factors of huge combat losses and industrial stagnation from bomber attacks that it could not hope to survive a major air battle.

Lately, however, Allied bomber crews and fighter escort pilots have encountered strong and increasing air resistance, particularly when conducting deep penetration missions against strategically important targets. Luftwaffe fighter pilots still display evidence of excellent training in combat tactics against large bomber formations and a brand of hard and reckless courage reminiscent of RAF pilots in the memorable Battle of Britain.

New Nazi Methods

Not only have the Nazis introduced new and novel methods of attacking Allied bomber armadas and evading their heavy and concentrated defensive fire power, but have provided new versions of fighter planes, some equipped with improved rocket projectiles, others with special bombs for aircraft-to-aircraft bombing, and still others with tow bombs suspended on long cables for breaking up tight bomber formations. The Luftwaffe is grimly determined to exact an increasing toll from long-range Allied missions.

There is evidence, too, that the Luftwaffe has marshaled its waning fighter strength under a more centralized control, capable of more effective dispersal for interception of Allied bomber formations. Apparently Luftwaffe tacticians are profiting from bitterly learned lessons of the past.

It is undeniable that the Luftwaffe of today bears little resemblance to the powerful weapon it was in the earlier days of the war when it delivered such devastating and demoralizing blows against stunned European nations. Is it military wisdom, however, to deprecate its qualitative strength because of numerical deficiencies? Has the quality of the Nazi airmen deteriorated because of heavy losses? Many nations have learned the folly of underrating the inventiveness of the Germans and of discounting the intensive training given to pilots and air crews.

Examples of Ingenuity

Latest Nazi warplanes, studied and dissected by Allied materiel experts, have disclosed exceptional ingenuity in design and fabrication. Synthetic and plastic materials used to replace various critical items have, in some cases, proved superior to those replaced. The Nazi combat airplane ranks with the best in the world and, although there has been no radical changes in design, constant refinements and modifications have resulted in considerable improvement in performance, especially at high altitudes.

Outstanding examples of Luftwaffe fighter aircraft, comparable with the best of Allied equipment in speed, range, altitude, and fire power, are the Messerschmidt 109, the Focke-Wulf 190, and the Heinkel 219. It is logical that the added weight of rockets and other countering weapons has decreased the speed and maneuverability of these fighters and Allied airmen have pressed their advantage with telling effect.

Allied bomber crews and fighter pilots, nevertheless, have commented on the daring and skill of Luftwaffe airmen while attacking great bomber formations in almost futile attempts to break them up and pick off stragglers.

Scottish Trade Grows in War; Council Maps New-Era Plans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Aug. 1—Nearly 500 new industrial enterprises or adaptations of existing factories, plant, or production have been authorized in Scotland in the past 2½ years. Estimates from the departments concerned say 70,000 workers are involved and about £1,000,000 has been spent by the supply departments on buildings or plant. These figures were given recently by Lord Provost, Sir William Darling, Chairman of the Scottish Council on Industry.

The improvement that had taken place in the allocation of productive work to Scotland, Sir William said, was indicated by the fact that in 1941 the factory space assigned for production in Scotland by the Control of Factories and Storage Premises amounted to only three per cent of the space allotted for production in Great Britain. Scotland since the beginning of 1942 had provided 13 per cent of the existing factory space assigned for production in Great Britain.

Describing the Government's White Paper on employment policy, Sir William said that the Council welcomed it as a farseeing document of real value which might be of great use to Scotland. The Central Belt of Scotland was in need of the diversification of industry which was envisaged by the White Paper. There was much to be done, too, for the development of the Highlands.

The Council has also made thorough investigations on the natural resources of Scotland which might be exploited after the war. Scotland's resources in feldspar, flagstones, dolomite, silica, limestone, seawood, and slate were among the few examples given. The commercial possibilities of honey production were under examination and the increase of soft fruit for which the country is already famous.

Navy Orders Huge Output Of Rockets

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (AP)—A tremendous expansion in the Navy's rocket projectile program was indicated today in announcement that ammunition procurement would be doubled, with rockets apparently accounting for almost the entire increase.

The Navy said in a statement announcing a step-up in munitions making that it "needs rockets—rockets to fire from planes and ships—and it is impossible to get too many of them."

It is reported that the service now procures about $100,000,000 worth of ammunition a month and added that "when the rocket program reaches its peak it will amount to an additional $100,000,000 per month."

The announcement came in the wake of accounts from battle zones showing that rockets are becoming more and more important in reducing enemy strong points, strafing air fields, clearing invasion beachheads and dealing with surface and undersurface craft. Rocket firing planes and rocket launchers mounted on surface vessels are being employed extensively against the Japanese in the Pacific. At least one report has been received of an attack by rocket-firing Navy planes on a U-boat in the Atlantic. German defenders of the European invasion coasts and the Mediterranean have been under rocket fire.

Noting that this war requires unprecedented amounts of heavy ammunition, the Navy said that production schedules of bombardment ammunition had been increased more than 3,000 per cent since 1942 and still "we are barely keeping our nose above water."

As an example of the ammunition expenditure, the Navy reported it has fired more than 41,000 tons of shells into Japanese and German shore fortifications alone.

Another item of ordnance, 40 millimeter guns, was listed among the critically needed weapons. Used mainly for antiaircraft purposes, the 40's are needed aboard everything from landing craft to battleships.

The expansion of the Navy's ammunition program parallels a big step-up in the Army's plans.

Germany Must Pay—but How?

Today and the Problems of the Peace ..... *By Homer Metz*

The News:

NEW YORK, Aug. 1—Reparation payments in cash, such as the Versailles Treaty obliged Germany to pay after the last war, will be impossible after the present war, according to a study of the reparations problem just made public by the American Labor Conference on International Affairs. Instead, the Allied nations must be prepared to receive reparations in the form of assistance in the reconstruction of the devastated areas. Such assistance can be given either in the form of goods, such as coal and chemical products, or in the form of a voluntary labor force working in the Allied countries to repair the devastation caused by the war, the report says.

The Future:

Two paramount questions present themselves in any discussion of this knottiest of postwar problems—reparations:

1. Are the victorious Allies going to demand that Germany pay?
2. Can Germany pay?

There is little doubt about the answer to Query No. 1. The Allies are going to insist that Germany pay and pay heavily in order to exact some measure of restitution for the frightful horrors the Nazis have loosed upon the world and to make certain that it can't happen again.

But the second poser cannot be disposed of so easily.

Much has been said and written about it in recent months, and the consensus of most experts is that Germany can pay. However, there seems to be a wide difference of opinion as to how and how much. The subject is as complicated as last year's income-tax form because not even the foremost authorities can know with certainty what constitutes the present and potential wealth of such a highly industrialized and dynamic state as the German Reich.

Prof. Hans Neisser of the New School for Social Research, who wrote the report mentioned above with the aid of the American Labor Conference's Committee on Economic Questions, is supported, in his view that reparation payments in cash will be impossible, by numerous experts in the United States, Britain, and Russia.

After World War I, Germany was called upon to pay a bill of $32,000,000,000 in cash. Moscow estimates that if the Nazis continue looting and wrecking as they have done up to now, they may owe something like $500,000,000,000 when this conflict ends.

If Germany couldn't pay $32,000,000,000 in 1919, how can it hope to pay more than 15 times as much after World War II?

Staggering Sum

Obviously, its gold resources, even with all it has looted from the rest of Europe, couldn't begin to make up such a staggering sum as $500,000,000,000.

In 1919 the Allies demanded payments in cash. The Germans asked to be allowed to pay in goods, but the Allies said no because they feared that products made in Germany's cheap labor markets would undersell their own products.

Unfortunately, the Germans could pay in cash unless they sold more in foreign markets than they bought.

The result was a display of economic acrobatics that would have made even the Wallendas dizzy. As William C. Bullitt recalled recently, the Allies loaned the Germans the money to make their reparations, and then the Germans failed to pay back the loan. The Allies still are trying to find out who paid whom.

Manifestly, the Germans must not be permitted to get off so easily this time. There is wide recognition that every means for exacting a just penalty from the aggressors must be explored to the fullest.

"The only way in which the Axis countries can in the long run make cash reparation payments is by exporting more goods and services, including labor services, and importing less," Dr. Neisser writes. "Ultimately, the Allied countries can benefit from the reparation payments only to the extent to which they are willing to import more or to export less."

On the other hand, does the Allied fear in 1919 hold good today? Can the Allies accept reparations in goods and labor services without damaging their competitive commodity and labor markets?

Soviet Might Absorb Goods

According to most American, British, and Russian economists, the answer is "no" in the case of the United States and Britain and "yes" in the case of Russia. The Soviet's expanding socialist economy, they contend, is geared to absorb reparations in practically any form without being upset.

Strong support for Dr. Neisser's suggestion that reparations take the form of labor aid in the devastated areas has come from Russia, which has seen a whole generation of its youth and many of its industries destroyed by German rapacity. Such a nominally conservative publication as Fortune magazine also has backed the idea.

The liberal British New Statesman and Nation asserts that such labor could not be relied upon, and suggests that the Russians are likely to need teams of skilled engineers and technicians rather than gangs of unskilled workers to rebuild their ruined cities and industries.

The London Economist, without touching on the retributive aspects of the question, suggests that it might be more practical to ask reparations only for specified loot and damage, to collect them in the form of goods and labor, and to limit the payment period to five years.

In another American study of the problem, Jacob Viner of the University of Chicago says Germany can best pay in goods and urges that collections be made for only 10 years.

One objection to the payment-in-goods plan frequently cited is that it would necessarily keep Germany relatively strong industrially and thus maintain it as a potential military threat.

Thus far, no Allied government has made any official statement on the subject of reparations. The Atlantic Charter, for example, is conspicuously silent on "indemnities."

But it can be taken for granted that it is causing much knitting of brows in the United Nations chancelleries and that it will be very high on the agenda when Allied leaders put their elbows on the peace table.

Somehow, someway, Germany will have to pay.

'Keep Pounding 'Em'

ROME, Aug. 1 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Nathan F. Twining, Commander of the United States 15th Air Force, warned American airmen in the Mediterranean theater today that the German Air Force was dangerously desperate and must be given no chance to recover from the steady hammering it has received.

In a message marking the 37th anniversary of the founding of the United States Army Air Force, General Twining told his men they could nullify the enemy's air power by relentless pounding at the enemy's industrial centers.

"Our enemies are desperate and in desperation there is often hidden strength," he said. "No opportunity must be given them to recover."

Speedier Kingcobra Replaces Airacobra

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (AP)—The Kingcobra, a faster and longer-range fighter, is now replacing the P-39 Airacobra in action. The Kingcobra, which has official designation P-63, has a combat radius 50 per cent greater than the Airacobra, the Army reported today.

Its speed is close to 400 miles an hour and its surface ceiling is 35,000 feet, compared with the Airacobra's 375-mile speed and 30,000 foot ceiling. Both planes are products of the Bell Aircraft Company, Buffalo, N. Y.

Like the Airacobra, the new plane is armed with a 37-mm cannon firing through the propeller hub, plus four 50-caliber machine guns.

Charter Design Proposed For International Structure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 1—"Design for a Charter of the General International Organization" envisaged in the Moscow Declaration last October and the Senate's Connally Resolution last November has been proposed by a group of Americans who have had experience in the work of various international organizations, particularly in the work of the League of Nations.

Some 20 men took part in the conference which prepared the Design, under the chairmanship of Manley O. Hudson, a Judge in the World Court and professor in the Harvard Law School. The group included men who were with the American Commission to negotiate peace at Paris in 1919.

The proponents have endeavored to "block out the lines which might best ensure the effectiveness of such an organization" in a detailed proposal which is intended to serve not as a draft of a Charter but as an indication of the problems to be faced and of ways of dealing with them.

Purpose of Design

Published yesterday, the Design in eight parts deals with the nature and structure of the General International Organization, called GIO for short, maintenance of peace and security, settlement of disputes between states, promotion of the general welfare, agreements between states, supremacy of international law, and amendment of the Charter.

It suggests that the Charter be promulgated by the United Nations and such others as may join with them for the purpose. The organization proposed would at all times comprise all existing states, hence "no provision should be made for the expulsion or withdrawal of any state."

The Charter would become the basic instrument of international law, to which all agreements made in the future would have to conform, and the GIO would succeed the League of Nations.

Three Features Stressed

Three features of the Design are stressed in an explanatory statement:

(1) The Charter of the GIO would apply to all states, universality being contemplated not as a goal of aspiration but as a fundamental concept.

(2) It would set up definite obligations for states with respect to the maintenance of peace, but in the field of general welfare it would place emphasis on consultative arrangements for voluntary co-operation.

(3) It would not attempt to lay out ready-made solutions for international problems, but would establish agencies and set up procedures by which "solutions might be sought in the future according to the wisdom of the time."

The GIO would embrace an Assembly, a Council, a Security Committee of the Political Council, and a General Commission.

Place on Assembly

Each state would be represented in the Assembly and would have one vote, though the votes of states having less than 100,000 inhabitants would not be counted in the determination of a majority. In principle, all questions of procedure would be decided by a simple majority vote. With respect to certain matters, however, a special majority vote would be necessary, and in some cases this majority would be required to include the votes of the states which have the larger responsibilities.

During an initial period of five years, the Council would consist of the representatives of 11 states, including the states designated in the Charter "as having the chief responsibility for the maintenance of peace." Though they are not expressly named, the signatories of the Moscow Declaration — the United States, Great Britain, the Soviet Union, and China—and possibly France would be designated as such states, and they would continue to be represented after the initial period until such time as they might be replaced by the Assembly "on account of essential changes in relative responsibility."

Other States would be chosen by the Assembly. Each state in the Council would have one vote. As in the Assembly, unanimity would not be required for action on all matters, but with respect to certain matters the votes of the states continuously represented would be necessary for the required majority.

Duties Outlined

The security Committee of the Council would be "charged with responsibility for preventing or suppressing the use of force by states in their relations with other states." It would be composed of the states continuously represented in the Council and such other states as might be chosen, with the approval of the nuclear group, by a two thirds vote of the Assembly.

In the case of any imminent menace to peace, the Security Committee would have the power to act on its own initiative; in other cases, it could act only with the specific authorization of the Council.

Each state represented in the Security Committee would be pledged to take part, to the full extent of its resources, in any action decided upon by the committee for preventing or suppressing a use of force. Subject to the approval of the Assembly, the Council would have the power to organize regional security committees.

The General Commission, consisting at first of 15 members, would deal with international matters other than those committed to the Council. It would co-ordinate the work of the special agencies which would be needed in various enumerated fields.

The Permanent Court of International Justice or World Court would be continued as the chief judicial organ of the GIO, and the International Labor Organization would become a part of the GIO, together with any other agencies of the League of Nations that the Assembly might vote to take over.

Further provisions of the proposed charter look to the promotion of measures "for the extension of human freedom and for the satisfaction of human needs." The Charter, it is proposed, should "proclaim the duty of each state to treat its own population in a manner which will not violate the dictates of humanity and justice," and it should set forth the principle that "the well-being and development of dependent peoples form a sacred trust of civilization."

Provisions would also be laid down for the settlement of legal disputes by the Court, and for the settlement by the Council of any dispute not brought before the Court. Under carefully guarded limitations, the revision of unexecuted treaties could be recommended by the Council and the Assembly.

Members of Group

Other members of the Design group were: Frank Aydelotte, Princeton, N. J., a director of the Institute for Advanced Study; Raymond B. Fosdick, New York, who was Under-Secretary General of the League of Nations, 1919-20; Herbert L. May, New York, Vice-President of the International Opium Board; George Rublee of Washington, who was American legal adviser at the London Naval Conference in 1930; James T. Shotwell, New York, a member of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation; Arthur Sweetser of Washington, for 23 years an official of the League of Nations; and Quincy Wright, Professor of International Law at the University of Chicago; Frank G. Boudreau, New York, Executive Director of the Milbank Memorial Fund and official of the Health Organization of the League of Nations from 1925-1937; Malcolm W. Davis, New York, Associate Director of the Division of Intercourse and Education of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace; Clark M. Eichelberger, New York, Director of the League of Nations Association; Huntington Gilchrist, New York, member of the Secretariat of the Council of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration in 1943; Philip C. Jessup, New York, Professor of International Law at Columbia University; Philip C. Nash, president of the University of Toledo, Ohio; Preston W. Slosson, Professor of Modern European History, University of Michigan; and Louis B. Sohn of Cambridge, Mass., who was the Group's secretary.

Design for Victory

Vegetables From One of Chrysler Corporation Model Victory Gardens

A survey shows 7,000 employees of the Chrysler Corporation planted their first gardens this year to help conserve food supplies for the armed forces and prevent shortages at home.

Employees Dig 7,000 More Gardens in 1944

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT—Employees of Chrysler Corporation planted 7,000 more Victory Gardens this year than they did in 1943, according to returns from a survey.

The survey was conducted to determine how many employees might have been induced to plant their first gardens as the result of a program sponsored by the company to help augment food supplies of the nation's armed forces by alleviating shortages at home.

Postal cards asking the employees whether they planted gardens in 1943 and 1944, or just this year, were used to determine results of the company's Victory Garden program. The returns showed that approximately 10 per cent of the employees who have gardens planted their first plots this season.

To stimulate interest in the 1944 national Victory Garden campaign among its approximate 100,000 employees the company planted 30 model gardens at its various plants. A large billboard at each of the gardens attracted attention to the drive, booklets giving instructions on planting, tending and harvesting were distributed among personnel, and special articles were published in the Chrysler War Work Magazine. Placards urging the employees to turn their "backyards into battleground" and to "dig food foxholes", were placed in glass-enclosed cases on the billboards and on plant bulletin boards.

Tokyo Warns Empire It Is In Dire Peril

Continued from Page 1

maua where the Allies made their first appearance on the northern coast of that gigantic island after having crossed from Port Moresby on the south.

On a map this northwesterly Allied drive takes the form of an arrow which, if shot much farther, will split Japan's ill-gotten Pacific Empire in half. Future landings on Halmahera Island, which lies roughly 250 miles notrhwest of the scene of the latest Allied assault, would virtually sever any direct Japanese sea and air connections between the Philippines on the north and such important islands as Celebes, Timor, Ceram and others of the Netherlands East Indies on the south.

In order to reach these islands, the Japanese would be forced to pass to the west of Borneo, thereby undertaking trips two or three times as long as those now possible.

The best guess here is that the next move will see General MacArthur move against either Halmahera Island or against Morotai which is directly north of the latter.

Both of these islands, but particularly Morotai, have been getting a heavy pounding from MacArthur bombers during the past week or so and these raids seem to be following the now familiar "softening up" process.

According to available information, these Japanese have made progress in strengthening Halmahera. Work is thought to have begun on at least 17 airfields, although only six are said to have reached a usable stage.

Congress Sees Little Hope For Quick Reconversion Plan

Continued from Page 1

as unprepared for peace as it has always been for war."

About one third of the Senate was present today as a result of unprecedented action taken yesterday to get key members back.

After Senator Robert R. Reynolds (D) of North Carolina, Committee Chairman, reported yesterday that only three or four members of his Committee were planning to come back to Washington immediately, telegrams were dispatched to Committee members stressing the need for early action on "vital and indispensable legislation dealing with reconversion, demobilization and surplus property disposition" and telling them to get on the job by Thursday.

Most Important Problem

"This is the most important problem now facing Congress and must be dealt with without delay," the telegram warned.

Senator Arthur A. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan meanwhile maneuvered his Republicans around to a position where they will be able to criticize the Democratic leadership if quick action is not achieved.

On behalf of the Senate Republican leadership, he declared:

"Our opinion is that it is absolutely vital that Congress should conclude the reconversion legislative program with the least possible delay, because the battle news is at least sufficiently encouraging to require that the home front should be ready for the economic impact of a German defeat."

The Democrats' leader, Senator Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky, insisted: "Nothing will be allowed to interfere with postwar legislation—neither the political campaign nor desires for another recess. The campaign is a secondary consideration in comparison with the immediate need for laws providing for the demobilization of both the armed forces and war materials."

Principal issue in the Committee is whether postwar unemployment compensation for demobilized war workers shall be distributed according to federal standards or whether States shall be permitted to continue to fix their own standards. Measures embodying both methods are on Senate Committee calendar.

Until the Committee acts, both Houses are expected to meet only twice a week and there will be no pressure put upon noncommittee members to return to Washington until the bills are ready.

"Slow but steady" progress was reported, as Congress met, on a postwar tax program. Representative Robert L. Doughton (D) of North Carolina, Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, said he doubted if the measure will be completed this year, but revealed that preliminary work has been begun by the staffs of the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation, the Treasury and the Bureau of Internal Revenue, working with congressional tax experts. No specific program can be planned, Mr. Doughton said, until the prospective postwar national income and spending budget have been officially estimated.

Probability that congressional action on the Bretton Woods International Monetary Agreement will be postponed until after the election has been increased by agreement from Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio, of the Senate Republican Steering Committee, that it should not be allowed to become a "political football."

Dewey Tells Illinois Voters Benefits of G. O. P. Victory

Continued from Page 1

when we take over on Jan. 20 next we can bring the period of reconversion to the quickest possible end, at the close of this war bring jobs and a sound economy back to this country and see that the Roosevelt depression does not return."

He then expressed his conviction that the coming campaign and the election itself will unite not divide the American people. It is a good thing, not a harmful thing, to hold the election in the midst of the war, he contended.

"We hold elections in this country even in the midst of total war," Mr. Dewey said, "because we know that no country can remain free unless its government is by the people. We hold this election knowing that America will become stronger because of it, that America will have a stronger and better government which will bring it to a quick close. We hold these elections because we know that through them we destroy the ideology of those we strike. Their strength depends upon one man. Our strength depends upon the American people and upon no one man."

Campaign Gains Speed

Carrying his candidacy into Illinois and to the birthplace of the Republican Party's first Chief Executive, Abraham Lincoln, Governor Dewey has now disclosed three significant phases of his campaign which is beginning to move at faster pace.

Mr. Dewey is today, as he did yesterday in the Democratic stronghold of Pittsburgh, privately discussing the issues of the election with spokesmen of the major voting groups of the country before he begins to discuss them publicly with the electorate.

He is directly facing the "Commander in Chief" argument which is thus far the keynote of the Democrats' fourth-term appeal, by seeking to center attention on the prospect that the next President will serve most of his term in peacetime.

He is elevating the problem of reconversion from war to peace to the topmost place of his campaign agenda and he is interpreting it to the voters in terms, not of retooling, new plant facilities, and capital investment, but of "jobs for all." To this end he drills home at every press conference and at most of his private meetings that the country can't stand "another Roosevelt depression," and promises that a Dewey Administration can contribute effectively to full employment after the war.

Accomplish Results

The fact that the Governor is not delivering formal speeches, is not on the radio, or stopping his parades for quick greetings, does not mean he is not reaching large audiences with his viewpoint.

He is accomplishing the same thing in different ways.

Even as President Roosevelt employs the White House press conference as a means of presenting his ideas to the country, Mr. Dewey is beginning to use his frequent meetings with the correspondents accompanying him to put out the equivalent of a small speech. He is not making any long dissertations; he is not greatly elaborating his main views, but he is persistently dropping some of his political contentions onto the front pages of the press.

Yesterday, in Pittsburgh he did not wait for questions, but launched immediately into the two principal theses he is developing.

One is that this fall the American people will be electing a President whose principal job will be to cope with postwar peacetime economic questions the right solution of which may make all the difference between large-scale employment or large-scale depression.

The other is that, as he sees it, the New Deal, while admittedly inheriting unemployment from the 1930 financial crash, made it worse instead of better.

Through this afternoon Mr. Dewey devoted hour upon end to interviewing, being interviewed, and exchanging ideas with large bodies of representatives, running to as many as 100 in each group, of the most organized voting blocs in the nation. These included leaders of Republican women's organizations, Negro organizations, labor unions, agriculture, servicemen and war veterans, and business and industry.

He was met at the station when he arrived at the Illinois Capital by Gov. and Mrs. Dwight H. Green, Mayor and Mrs. John Kapp, Werner H. Schroder, Vice-Chairman of the Republican National Committee, Mrs. Bertha Bauer, Illinois National Committeewoman, and other G. O. P. political leaders. Following a noon press conference, he laid a wreath on Lincoln's tomb and later he and Mrs. Dewey were guests at a luncheon at the Executive Mansion.

To labor groups, Governor Dewey is adding his personal pledge to the promise of the G. O. P. platform that as President he would appoint as Secretary of Labor a man drawn from the ranks of organized labor. He is listening to labor's complaints against the Roosevelt Administration which include opposition to the freezing of wages and the possibility of the freezing of jobs as a war emergency measure.

The Republican nominee is receiving confident political forecasts from Republican state leaders of the good prospects of a Republican victory. He heard Mr. Schroder predict that he would carry Illinois this fall as he yesterday heard Walter Hallanan, G. O. P. National Committeeman of West Virginia, and Gov. Edward Martin of Pennsylvania, predict that he would carry West Virginia and Pennsylvania.

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News, Homemaking, Food
Tuesday, Friday

Today's Woman

Fashions, Interior Decoration
Wednesday

Native Women Manage Funds In Alaska

This article is the first of two describing the work of the Alaskan women's organizations. The second, Tuesday of next week will tell of white women's groups.

By Frances L. Paul

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Mr. Chairman, this is a big subject. I think we ought to know what the Sisters think. I move a recess while the Sergeant-at-Arms invites the Sisterhood to a joint meeting."

In Indian villages of southeastern Alaska on any Monday night in winter, such a motion might conceivably be made. The Alaska Native Brotherhood, composed of "descendants of the aboriginal races of North America," would be calling the Alaska Native Sisterhood into conference.

The story of the Alaska Native Sisterhood, the ANS, is of the attempt of a primitive people to adjust itself to a new civilization; to survive in the white man's economy and yet maintain its independence of spirit. How had it happened that the Tlingit and the Haida, free and independent peoples, who once owned vast expanses of land and water filled with food and fur and fish so that there was ample support for everyone, with time for weeks of joy making, were now living in poverty, unable to cut even a fire log from their ancestral holdings without a permit from a white official?

Studied Citizenship

It must be that "citizenship" was the key to the door of plenty. Accordingly in 1913, the men organized the Alaska Native Brotherhood "to study citizenship," hoping by the exercise of the rights of citizenship to improve their economy. The secretary of this first men's organization in Alaska to draw upon all Indians without regard to creed or tribe was a woman, Mary Moon, of the royal family of the Chilcats who for generations had guarded the Chilcat Pass to the Yukon and levied tribute upon its trade.

These early Camps found that citizenship was elusive and their poverty increasing. There was no organized woman's movement until 1920 when the women of Wrangell, led by Matilda K. Paul Tamaree, voiced what all Indian women were thinking. "The men are fighting for us and anyone can see that they cannot win without our help." Camp No. 1 of the ANS was formed that winter in Wrangell, followed shortly by three other Camps.

By 1923 there were enough women's Camps to hold a convention of their own. There they declared their purpose "to complete the organization of the Alaska Native Brotherhood and thus aid in the fight for the progress of better citizenship, pure lives, a complete education for our children, and for business independence." The men honored their purpose and the Sisterhood became the backbone of the men's organization. There was no desire to belittle the accomplishments of the ANB; rather, the assistance given by the ANS proceeds along traditional lines.

To understand this, one must know something of their primitive culture. The social order was matriarchal. Children were the mother's and took her phratry.

[EDITOR'S NOTE: *And exactly what is a phratry? We asked the author of this article just that question and her interesting explanation will be found below.*]

The woman still controls the purse strings. If the ANB is raising money the wife doles out to her husband the amount he may contribute. If the ANS is raising money, the wife takes the purse with her. The result is that the ANB treasuries are often low, while several of the ANS Camps have relatively large bank balances over which they exercise miserly control.

The two groups meet separately, usually on the same evening in the same hall, often ending in a joint social meeting. To stay steadily on a job, year after year, with no time off to go on a visiting round of other villages, is one of their hardest adjustments to modern civilization. The yearly conventions of the Grand Camps are therefore periods of social enjoyment as well as business. The ANS has the distinction of holding a separate convention in which no man may vote, while the Sister delegates sit in on the ANB sessions, voting and exercising all other privileges equally with the men.

Make Influence Felt

A typical example of co-operation occurs in the fishing industry, their main source of income. The women work inside the canneries and the men on the fishing boats. Employer-employee relations now being determined by organized groups, the Indian women said, "Why not bargain through the ANS wherever we are in the majority instead of the outside unions?" And they did. In some places the ANB found the battle to act as a bargaining unit hard because the salmon canneries import many fishermen belonging to the outside unions. Then the backbone of the ANB sits; no bit of machinery moves until their men are satisfied.

The local objects for which the ANS works are social and concerned with moral uplift. They cover the whole field of entertainment in the villages, money raising sales, dances, or just plain parties, including a grand Christmas entertainment with candy, fruit and presents for all the children. They are uncompromisingly against whiskey and harmful old customs. Their standing committees are the Home Improvement Committee which makes a weekly inspection of village homes for cleanliness, and a School Committee which works with the Indian Office schools, emphasizing clean bodies and clothes and regular attendance. There are instances where an efficient ANS has been a source of great annoyance to a lazy school teacher; they have not hesitated to spearhead a movement for his removal. On the other hand where Indian Office representatives have won their respect and confidence they have loyally supported them.

Exclusively Indian

Their groups remain almost exclusively Indian, only a few white women having been given memberships. The most notable among these is Mrs. Saidie Orr Dunbar of Portland, Oregon, who was received into the Wrangell Camp at a colorful ceremony while she was president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

Probably the deepest values their organization brings to the Indian women are those of co-operation. It affords a common ground where women of all castes, ages, degrees of education and inimical tribal pasts may experiment together in a new way of life.

William Paul, Jr.; George A. Dale, Office of Indian Affairs; Olive Johnston, Wrangell

Indian women are important to Alaska's industries. (1) A former grand president of the ANS is shown working at the sliming table in a salmon cannery. This is the hardest work the women do, their hands being constantly in ice-cold water. (2) The older generation instructs the younger in the art of basketry, splitting the root for spruce-root basket weaving. (3) Curing a hair seal skin to be used for moccasin making. (4) Members of Wrangell ANS, photographed when Mrs. Saidie Orr Dunbar, former president of General Federation of Women's Clubs, was made a member.

Diminutive Baker Does Big Job With Six-Foot Marine Help

By Jewell Ross Davis

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When Sergeant Ruth Wells, Marine baker, returned to her galley after a furlough at the family home near Adrian, Missouri, she took back her mother's recipe for spoon bread. With proportions enlarged, it is now destined to become a Marine favorite.

Sergeant Wells now bakes for members of the U. S. Marine Corps Women's Reserve stationed at Marine Corps Air Station near Santa Barbara, California. The station carpenter had to build a box for this baker to stand on so she could see the progress of cakes, pies or hot breads, until Jimmy, a six-foot Marine, came to help her and watch the top shelves in the big ovens. With Jimmy's help, it is no great task to turn out 40 pies, or six cakes measuring 18x36 inches, or 600 cookies or ten pans of corn bread, she says.

These items constitute a quantity for one meal.

Lemon Pie, Tops

Lemon is the favorite pie among the girls, says Sergeant Wells. Several of them told her they never ate lemon pies at home for the filling never tasted like lemon, but they do like the Marine ones. The diminutive baker, a home economics major when she received her bachelor's degree, smiled. She knew one reason for her excellent lemon pies.

When the Government rented the land for a Marine base, part of it was a lemon grove. That grove accounts for her delicious lemon pies, she says, for with plenty of the fruit, fresh from the trees, she uses about three times the amount of juice for which the formula calls.

She mixes all the pie and biscuit dough by hand. In her opinion, the electric mixer mixes it too much and makes the dough tough. Then with rolling pins, she and Jimmy roll the dough and fill 40 pans.

For 40 double-crust pies, she measures out 18 pounds of flour, 9 to 9½ pounds of lard. Here she admits she goes by the recipe—she always does for pie and cake but seldom follows those for the hot breads.

Apple pie comes second in demand—fresh apple pie to which she adds a dash of lemon juice, cinnamon, nutmeg, sugar and butter, while over the top crust she sprinkles sugar and cinnamon. The apples are sliced by machine after being halved and cored.

Other Pies Popular

Other popular pies are butterscotch, chocolate, apricot and peach.

Eight hours after she starts the 40 pies they are cut and ready to serve.

Pie fillings and puddings are cooked in the steam jacket kettle.

From a basic cake recipe, Baker Wells makes five different cakes. For the plain cake she measures out 7 pounds of sugar, 26 eggs, 3 pounds of lard, 6 pounds of flour, 4 ounces of baking powder, 4 ounces of salt, 3 pounds of canned milk, 3 pounds of water, 4 ounces of vanilla, and 12 ounces of cornstarch. She never uses the cup as a measuring unit but weighs every thing.

To this basic cake recipe she may add: A chocolate mix, made of cocoa, sugar, water, milk and soda to make a chocolate cake; or a spice mix made of spices, sugar, water and soda to make a spice cake; or by adding chocolate mix to half of the dough and then dropping it into the first mixture, it becomes a marble cake.

These proportions fill three of the 18 by 36-inch pans. Each cake will cut 60 pieces measuring 2 by 2 inches and about 1½ inches thick.

At the California base, she finds the favorite a chocolate cake with white icing.

But sometimes the menu says cookies, so the baker must produce 600 cookies for a meal. "It seems that I have baked millions of cookies," she says, "but always the favorites continue to be just plain oatmeal cookies (with raisins) and they are always good—if I remember to put in the soda.

"One day we were baking 1,000 of the oatmeal cookies to serve at a station dance. The first 500 seemed a bit flat. Then I recalled, no soda. I mixed up some soda and water and added it to the dough. We later mixed the cooked batches and no one was the wiser."

Then with a smile she adds, "The first corn bread was not so good but they ate it, after a fashion. I changed the recipe until now they eat every bit of the ten pans of 60 pieces to the pan." She gives credit to her college degree in home economics for making it possible for her to know what to do to correct a flop.

"I left out some of the sugar of the original recipe, but put in some so the bread would brown nicely; putting twice as much corn meal as flour instead of the other way round and added more shortening."

Follow Master Menus

The master menus come out from Washington for all enlisted men and women and each mess hall follows closely this menu, for the quartermaster has the same menus and his stores follow it.

She says, "If the enlisted men have hamburger, we have it served in some way, though it never tastes the same, for the girls really put out good chow."

Sergeant Wells took her boot training at Camp LeJuene, New River, North Carolina, then attended Cooks and Bakers School in the Men's Mess Hall for six weeks. There she cooked for 900 men and was one of two women in the class. Later she and four other Marine Reserves did all of the baking for 1,200 "boots" until Corporal Wells left for the California base.

What Is a Phratry?

The primitive social organization of the Alaska Indians was founded upon the woman. There were two great phratries or clans, the Raven and the Wolf-Eagle (the Wolf the predominant totem of this phratry in the south, the Eagle gradually assuming greater importance toward the north), to one of which every person belonged by birth, all members of the same phratry being considered brothers and sisters.

The strongest law of ancient times was that of marriage; the parties to the union must belong to opposite phratries. A Raven could not marry another Raven, the same unbreakable law applying equally to the Wolf-Eagle group. Death was the penalty of infraction, even though there there was no blood relationship. The children belonged to the mother and took her phratry; girl babies were therefore valuable since they were the potential mothers of foodgatherers and warriors and the insurance of continued power. A man's heirs were not his own children, but the children of his sisters; in this way chieftaincy and property rights remained within his own phratry. However, the wife held the purse strings, and she could divorce her husband at will. She was even responsible for many wars because of her taunting words which strengthened her men's fighting spirit.

These ancient mores of marriage and property have bowed to the white man's superior power, but they are still regarded with respect. The concept that it is a woman's duty to strengthen her men's spirit underlies the position of the ANS as the backbone of the ANB.

F. L. P.

British Women Hail Higher Pay

By Melita Spraggs

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

The award of a four shillings weekly pay increase to nearly 1,000,000 British women in the engineering industry is welcomed here by women war workers generally as the first step in a move to lessen the possibility of their being hired as "cheap labor" when men are demobilized.

The award is the result of months of negotiation between employers and the three trade unions which are for women in engineering.

With the approach of the end of the war the whole question of equal pay for equal work is one of vital interest to women who are doing war jobs. A royal commission has been appointed to consider the matter. While some regard this as merely a delaying action, the more hopeful see it as a definite step forward and one that will lead them to report so strongly in favor of this principle that governmental action must follow.

While official commissions consider their postwar welfare, women continue to break new ground in wartime activities.

From a British harbor comes news of the first woman river pilot to claim a ten shillings pilotage fee for navigating His Majesty's ships in tricky waters. She is 21-year-old petty officer Pat Turner who, before she joined the Wrens four years ago, had had no boating experience. When called for her first duty she piloted a flotilla of landing craft safely through awkward channels. Since then she has made other trips and received the same pilotage fee as a man. Other women in the news are 200 Land Girls of Southern England who are carrying on at farms and in the fields while flying bombs hurtle overhead. They harvest oats, hoe kale, grub nettles and clean ditches. They herd cows and sheep almost under the barrels of guns which bring down pilotless planes.

Tractors work in pairs, one always facing the direction of the "ratruns"—the path of the plane. This enables warning of an oncoming plane to be given despite the noise of the tractor motors. The Land Girls keep tin hats in the hedges. If there is time they clap them on their heads and crouch to the ground when a plane seems likely to fall near. But mostly they carry on with their jobs for there is no siren and no shelter other than ditches in these flat fields. In towns women are taking their part in clearing up after the plane incidents. One seen this morning was acting as glazier. She was busy puttying a window frame preparatory to putting in a new pane of glass.

A Weekly Paper unique in its sphere— THE Lady Since 1885 the doyen of British women's publications

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Nuts Add Zest To Dishes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

There are certain foods that when added to another, seem with a sort of Midas touch to turn everything they meet into goodness. Lately I've been adding nuts to my cream pie fillings when I want to give them an extra fillip. They're grand! Try black walnuts in butterscotch or black bottom pie, or almonds in a vanilla cream pie.

Cake Waffles

For a new and unusual dessert, I select my favorite yellow cake recipe which I bake in my waffle iron. I also prepare my lemon cake filling in advance so as to have it cooled by the time I have the waffles baked. Then I place a waffle in an oven-glass pie-plate and spread with the cooled lemon filling, continuing in this way with waffles and filling until all have been used. These I cover with a sweetened meringue spreading over the entire top and sides. I slip this all in the oven for a few minutes until it is delicately browned. Almost any favorite cake recipe may be used for the waffles and different cream fillings may be substituted for the lemon. Coconut cream filling is delicious and coconut may be sprinkled over the meringue before it is put in the oven.

I fill individual paper baking cups with icebox cakes by simply lining them with thin slices of sponge cake or split lady fingers, then filling with a gelatine cream mixture and placing thin slices of cake on top. Unmolding them after they have set in the refrigerator over night, I garnish them with whipped cream and nut meats.

Unusual Combinations

You can get an exciting, new flavor by dissolving strawberry or cherry-flavored gelatine in hot tomato juice. Chill in tiny individual molds and serve with meat or as a salad. A few drops of spearmint flavoring gives an exotic and refreshing tang to a mixture of chilled fruits.

Next time you make an ordinary hard sauce, blend in a small amount of cooked cranberries. This does pretty things to a steamed pudding as well as adding a delightful new flavor.

Children delight in surprises! Try concealing marshmallows in ordinary sweet potato croquettes. Then dip them in beaten egg whites and roll in crushed cornflakes just before frying in deep fat or baking in the oven. You'll be surprised at how good they are.

Potato salads can be made more interesting when they include more vegetables. I add a little grated carrot, chopped cucumber or pickle, chopped pimiento and celery. Different vegetables added each time, make a different and delicious salad.

For Cinnamon Toast

I mix chocolate malt powder with sugar and cinnamon, and keep it in a shaker to sprinkle over buttered toast.

Another way to serve toast is to lay a slice of drained pineapple on each buttered slice, cover with a square of cheese, then place it under a broiler until browned and serve hot. It makes a nice toasted sandwich for luncheons or teas. Or we like to make sandwiches by spreading bread with butter and cooked prunes. Placing the slices together and cutting diagonally, I dip them in a beaten egg and milk mixture seasoned with salt and cinnamon, coating them well, and then place them in a buttered pan and bake about 15 minutes in a hot oven. Served hot with maple syrup these are different from the ordinary French toast. And with a minimum of work too.

Have you ever tried placing pineapple rings in the bottom of the pan in which you bake ham loaf, spiced peach halves beneath a veal loaf, cinnamon apple slices beneath a combination meat loaf? These I serve upside down. They are delicious.

M. R.

Easy Lunches

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

With the return of the bicycle to popularity, picnics are in order among the young folks; and the matter of suitable lunches suitably packed must be considered. The cyclist, of course, wishes to travel light, yet must carry a sufficient amount of food to satisfy an appetite raised by long-distance pedaling.

Because such a lunch must not be too thirst-provoking, moist sandwiches are always desirable. If the sandwich bread or rolls (the latter are preferable), are heavily buttered, a hearty salad filling — chicken or egg — can be used, for the butter will keep it from soaking into the bread. An orange should always be included, for its juice will help to quench thirst in case it is not possible to procure water, milk or ginger ale along the way or at the destination. With a bar of chocolate to complete the menu, such a lunch ought to satisfy the hungriest youngster, and it is easily made into a compact package.

A group of youngsters I know like to carry their lunches in red bandanna "hankies" slung over the handle bars.

E. M. E.

Keeping Bread Fresh

When bread is not used promptly, wrap securely and place in the refrigerator. This keeps it fresh days longer, and it can be sliced more evenly when chilled.

U. S. Is Urged To Aid Jews In Hungary

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 1—An appeal to the United Nations to radiocast a warning to the Hungarian Government and people that they would be held fully accountable for crimes against the Jews within their territory was contained in a resolution adopted by a mass meeting under the auspices of the American Jewish Conference and its 63 affiliated organizations in co-operation with eight other national Jewish groups at the packed Madison Square Park yesterday.

The protection of the United States and other United Nations should be openly extended to the Jewish victims of Nazi persecution, and the territories under the administration of the Allies should be open to all Jews who can be rescued from Europe, the resolution declared. It urged that all possible efforts to relieve the victims be extended through the International Red Cross and that the military authorities, in co-operation with the underground forces, should make every effort to destroy the implements and facilities of the Nazi mass executions.

A message from President Roosevelt in which he declared his abhorrence of the desperate acts of the enemy was read by Dr. Stephen S. Wise, internationally known Jewish leader, who presided. The President repeated his earlier warning that "those who participate in these acts of savagery shall not go unpunished."

Dr. Wise also read a telegram from Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, of New York, who said the Jewish people were not alone the victims in the present war, but had been singled out "for wholesale slaughter by a maniac dictator."

"The whole world is outraged by the unspeakable cruelties committed against them," he said. "We must do everything humanly possible to stay the bloody hand of Hitlerism in occupied Hungary, where there are still hundreds of thousands of Jews who can be saved.

"Let the Nazis and their satellites be warned that there will be a day of reckoning—and soon—for their crimes."

Dr. Wise also read messages from Senator Owen Brewster, of Maine; Joseph M. Proskauer, former Justice of the State Supreme Court; Norman M. Littell, Assistant Attorney General, and others.

Million Pairs More Shoes Made for Civilian Trade

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (AP)—Almost 1,000,000 more pairs of shoes were made for civilians the first five months this year than were produced in the corresponding period in 1943.

The War Production Board reported today that total shoe production to June 1 was 174,888,000 pairs as compared with 173,936,000 for the similar period of 1943.

CLASSIFIED

HELP WANTED—MEN

CLASSIFIED (Continued)

SITUATIONS WANTED-WOMEN

COMPANION or nurse (Christian Scientist), capable, experienced American woman; excellent references. Write Box F-9, Suite 1500, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

ART TEACHER desires to teach in high school or college; fully exp.; B. A. E. degree from Art Institute of Chicago; free to travel. Please write Box L-8, Room 2000, 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 1.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ARCHITECTURAL designer-draftsman, 32, civil service rating, associate architect, desires opportunity with development, sales or investment organization requiring knowledge of planning, design construction; now employed as architectural member of engineering office on industrial and community development project; location immaterial. Box L-100, 540 So. Grand Ave., Los Angeles 14.

SALESMEN WANTED

SALESMAN — Permanent position. IMMEDIATE OPPORTUNITY in several cities. Excellent post-war future. Salary and commission.

Well established manufacturer with national organization desires gracious, well-informed salesman. Must be capable of planning improvements in office routines affected by installations. National advertising producing substantial leads. Systems and sales ability more important than experience in our particular field.

Write fully, stating training, experience. Snapshot desirable, not returnable. Write Box W-28, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR DEFENSE POSITIONS

Persons now employed on war work will not be accepted for any of the positions advertised in this column.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN who have had experience in automotive, aircraft or machine tool industries. RAYTHEON Apply Employment Dept. 8:00 a. m. to 5:00 p. m., Foundry Ave., Waltham

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

GENTLEWOMAN desiring partly furnished housekeeping apartment and small salary in pleasant home in Newton in return for some companion and housekeeping assistance. Address particulars to Box Z-62, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CHILD'S nurse, experienced; complete charge two-year-old girl; Philadelphia suburbs. N-1, 2618 Lewis Tower, Philadelphia, Pa.

STENO-TYPIST, alert, for buyer's office, 5 days, $25.00 to start. Write BARLOW, 420 Madison Avenue, N. Y. C.

TYPIST, accurate, part or full time, 817 Industrial Trust Building, Providence, R. I.

HELP WANTED—MEN

PETERS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE 14 STATE ST., BOSTON
TIME-STUDY ENGRS: Several gd openings Agy
ENGRS: Any degree men Agy
TECHNL ADVERTISING MEN: 2 openings Agy
EXECUTIVE ACCTNTS & FIELD AUDITORS Agy
SALES CORRESPONDENT: Wool prod exp Agy
SALES: Elec jobbers & power plants Agy
CHEM ENGRS: Rubber, petro, textiles Agy
Several Other Good Openings. Inquire Now

Excellent Opportunity for a middle-aged man in a retail plant as a Spotter and Washer. Apply at Superior Cleansers & Dyers 7195 Sea Street, Quincy REGINALD TRETHEWEY, Prop. Union Shop

PRESSER WANTED Union Shop Superior Cleansers & Dyers 1150 Hancock Street, Quincy, Mass. Reginald Trethewey, Prop.

ACCURACY IN MILLIONTHS Skilled machinists can find interesting, well-paid work with firm working to millionths of an inch; high priority post-war products. Call MR. MAHAN, KI. 2900, Cambridge, Mass.

GENERAL MAN WANTED Christian Scientist preferred; thoroughly efficient; highest wages; 2 adults. Tel. Com. 4494 (Boston) or Dedham 0855.

DRAFTSMEN for Important War Work

- PIPING DRAFTSMEN, with experience in process typing.
- STRUCTURAL DRAFTSMEN, with experience in steel and reinforced concrete.
- DRAFTSMEN ON PRESSURE VESSELS, familiar with various codes.
- ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMEN, experienced on industrial buildings.

Only qualified men considered

E. B. BADGER & SONS CO. 75 PITTS STREET, BOSTON

SENIOR ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
JUNIOR ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
Electrical Engineering Technicians
DESIGN DRAFTSMAN
SERVICE ENGINEERS

The above positions offer good salaries, postwar opportunities, and interesting work in a good environment. Bring proof of citizenship and certificate of availability.

SUBMARINE SIGNAL CO. 175 STATE STREET, BOSTON

HELP WANTED HELP WANTED

ELECTRICIANS
SHEET METAL WORKERS
ELECTRICAL DRAFTSMEN

Enlist in the Home Front production battle at one of America's most famous shipyards. Busses direct to yard from over 40 communities. Trolleys to yard from Quincy Square every 7 minutes.

BETHLEHEM STEEL COMPANY QUINCY YARD, QUINCY, MASS.

(Continued on Page 13)

Today's Closing Quotations on New York Stock Exchange and N.Y. Curb

Today's sales (est.)	700,000
1943 volume to date	197,808,750
Previous day's sales	578,880
1944 volume to date	159,562,630

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Monday	54.7	Prev. day	54.7
Month ago	55.8	Year ago	48.5
1944 high	56.4	1944 low	49.5

Stks./Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Acme Steel 3	2	63½	63½	63½	+ ½
Adams Exp .15e	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ¼
Addressog-Mult 1	1	23	23	23	
Air Reduction 1a	5	40¾	40¼	40⅝	
Alaska Juneau	5	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
Alleghany Corp	21	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	
Alleghany pf	15	31⅞	31½	31⅝	+ ⅛
Alleg pr pf	1	65¼	65¼	65¼	+ ¼
Alleg LudSt .70e	4	27¾	27¼	27¼	
Allen Indust ¾ag	2	13¾	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
Al Chem & Dye 6	1	148	148	148	— ½
Allied Strs 1	5	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
Allis Ch Mfg 1½e	17	37¾	37½	37¾	
Allis-Ch Mfg pf 4	1	114¼	114¼	114¼	—1
Amal Lea pf 5½ak	2	41	41	41	
Amerada Pet 3	2	103½	103	103	—2
Am AgChDel 1.20	3	28¼	28	28	
Am Airlines 1½ag	3	76⅛	75¾	75¾	+ ⅛
Am Bosch ½e	17	17½	16¾	17½	+1¼
Am Bk Note .60e	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	+ ¼
Am Brake Sh ¾ak	2	43¼	43	43¼	+ ¼
Am Cable & Rad	79	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
Am Can 3	4	.92	91	91	—1
Am Can pf 7	† 50	177	177	177	
Am Car & F 2½e	12	40	39¼	39¾	+ ¼
Am C & F pf 5½ak	2	80¼	80¼	80¼	+ ¼
Am Chain & C 2	3	26	26	26	— ⅛
Am Chicle 4a	† 21	115½	115½	115½	
Am Crystal Sugar	2	17	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
Am Cvs S pf 6	† 10	103½	103½	103½	
Am Distil	3	25⅞	25¾	25¾	+ ⅛
Am Encaus Tiling	10	3¾	3⅞	3⅞	
Am European ¼ae	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
Am Export L 2	1	26	26	26	+ ¼
Am & For Pow	8	4¼	4	4	
Am&FPSSof 4½k	1	83	83	83	+1
Am&FPS7of5½ak	9	91	89¾	90½	+ ½
Am&FP 2pf	1	5	5	5	
Am Hide & Leath	18	6⅞	6¾	6¾	+ ¼
Am Ice	2	69	69	69	+1
Am Ice pf 13½e	11	83¼	83¼	83¼	+ ¼
Am Internat .20e	12	4¾	4¾	4¾	
Am Ir Ill pf2½a	† 10	49½	49½	49½	
Am Locomotive¼ae	22	18¾	17¾	18	
Am Locom pf 7	1	96	92	92	+ ¼
Am M&Feb .80	1	16	16	16	
Am M&Feb pf	9	11¼	10⅞	11¼	+ ¼
Am M&Met ¼ae	7	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝	+ ⅛
Am Metal ½e	7	37	37	37	+ ¼
AmNewsCo 1.80	† 10	57	57	57	
Am Pow & Lt	9	2¾	2½	2⅝	
Am P&L $6 pf	6	50¼	49½	50⅛	+ ⅛
Am P&L $5 pf	4	46	45½	45¾	+ ⅛
Am Rad&StS .20e	54	11¾	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
Am R Mill .40e	19	15⅝	15¼	15⅜	
Am R Mpf 4½	† 80	71½	71⅜	71½	+ ⅛
Am SafetyRaz ½e	2	16⅝	16½	16⅝	— ⅛
Am Seating	2	15¾	15½	15¾	
Am Sh Bldg 2e	†140	30	29⅜	29⅜	— ⅛
Am Smelt & R 2	15	40¼	40	40	— ¼
Am Smelt&Rpf7	† 60	156	156	156	— ¼
Am Snuff pf 6	† 10	148	148	148	+1
Am Snuff pf	11	24⅞	24½	24⅝	+ ⅛
Am Stl Fdrs 2	2	18½	18½	18½	+ ⅛
Am Stores ¾ae	2	21¾	21¾	21¾	+ ¼
Am Stove .90e	4	45½	44⅞	45½	+ ¼
Am Sug Ref 2e	13	163½	162⅞	163½	+ ⅛
Am Tel & Tel 9					
Am Tobacco 3a	2	72	72	72	— ¼
Am Tob B 3a	1	72¼	72¼	72¼	— ¼
Am Tob pf 6	†210	149¼	149	149	— ¼
Am Type Fdrs ½ae	8	12⅝	45	45¼	
Am Viscose 1½e	10	45¼	120	120	+ ⅝
Am Viscose pf 5	15	120	120	120	+ ⅝
Am Wat Wks	23	8¼	8¼	8⅞	+ ⅛
Am Woolen	75	9¾	8¾	8⅞	+ ⅛
Am Wool of 4k	39	90½	87	90	+4
Anaconda Cop 1e	23	26⅞	25⅞	26⅛	+ ¼
AnaconW&C 1½ae	†180	31	30½	30⅞	+ ¼
APW Paper	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
Arch-Dan-M 1e	1	52½	52¼	52½	+ ¼
Armour & Co	17	6¾	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
Arm&Co pref 4½ak	3	90	89¼	89¾	
Armour & Co pf 2	2	105¼	105¼	105½	+ ¼
Armstrong Cork 1ae	5	42¼	42¼	42⅜	+ ⅛
Artloom Corp .30e	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	
Assd DryGoods 1ak	† 10	103½	103½	103½	+1¼
Assd D Gds1pf6	† 10	105¼	105¼	105¼	+1¼
Assd DGd 2 pf7	†230	101	100½	101	+ ½
Atch T&SF 4½e	14	68⅞	68	68	+ ¼
Atch T & S pf 5	8	94¼	93¾	94¼	+ ¼
Atl Coast L 1½ae	21	40¾	30	30¼	
Atl Refining ½ae	9	30¾	30	30¼	
Atl Ref pf 4	† 30	112	112	112	
Atlas Corp ½ae	4	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ¼
Atlas Corp pf 3	2	55	55	55	
Atlas Powd1¼ae	† 10	59	59	59	July 31
Atlas Pow pf 5	† 20	119¼	119¼	119¼	+2½
Atlas Tack .80e	1	18	18	18	
Aviat Nichols	11	11	11	11	+ ½
Aviation Corp .10e	21	4½	4⅜	4½	
Baldwin Loco 3ae	21	21½	21¼	21¼	
Balt & Ohio	32	9	8¾	8⅞	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	11	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ⅛
Bangor & Ar	4	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ¼
Barnsdall Oil .60	6	37⅛	23¾	23¾	+ ⅛
Barnsdall Oil .60	7	16½	16¾	16½	— ⅛
Barnsdall Oil .60	2	30¼	30¼	30¼	
Barnsdall Oil .60	2	16	16	16	
Barnsdall Oil .60	4	35⅛	35¼	35⅛	+ ⅛
Barnsdall Oil .60	1	10	10	10	
Barnsdall Oil .60	1	41	41	41

News and Comment About Business and Finance

Over-the-Counter Security Quotations

Approximate prices compiled under supervision of Boston Securities Traders' Association and National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. These prices may have been higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	4½	5½
American Barge Line Co	11¾	13
American Hardware Co	29¾	31¾
American Manufacturing	42¾	45¾
American Manufac 5 pf	94¾	
American Optical	30⅝	32⅝
American Wringer Co	10¼	11⅝
Amoskeag Company	40¾	
Amoskeag Comm'l pf	79¾	
Appleton Company	33½	36½
Applied Arts Corp	37	41
Arlington Mills	48¾	53
Art Metal Construction	23⅜	25½
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	29	31
Automobile Banking Corp A	2⅞	3⅝
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	18¾	20¼
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	24¼	26⅛
Baurch & Lomb Optical Co pf	109½	
Bendix Home Appliance	8⅝	9⅞
Berkshire Fine Spinning	18⅝	20
Berkshire Fin Spin $5 pf	78¼	
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	99½	
Boston Wharf Company	23⅛	25⅝
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	36¾	39⅝
Brown Co	1.88	2.18
Brown Co pf	34	36⅝
Campbell A S So Inc	6⅞	7¾
Central Railway Signal A	39¾	
Chapman Valve Manufac	34¼	37
Croswell Collier Pub Co	43	45¾
Colonial Stores	18⅞	20⅝
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	16⅜	17¾
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	27¼	29¾
Domestic Finance Corp pf	26½	29
Draper Corporation	26¼	29
Durez Plastic & Chemical	63¼	67¼
Dwight Manufacturing Co	15⅜	17¼
Eastern Corporation	10¼	11⅝
Eastern Corporation pf	19⅞	21¾
Exolon Co	9⅝	10⅞
Family Finance Inc	12⅞	13⅞
Family Finance pf A	25	27¼
Food Fair Stores Inc	44¾	47¾
Fruit of the Loom	35¼	38
General Fire Extinguisher	16⅝	18¼
General Machinery	21½	23⅝
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	8⅝	9⅝
Goodall Worsted Company	82	85
Graton & Knight Co	8⅞	10⅛
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	86¼	90¼
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	28¾	31¾
Great Northern Paper Co	34½	36⅛
Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	61	
Greenfield T&D $1.50 cv pf	16¼	
Harrington & Richardson	1⅝	1⅞
Haskelite Mfg Co	7	8⅛
Heywood-Wakefield Co	33¼	35¾
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	19⅞	21¾
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	14⅜	16⅛
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	24¼	26⅞
Hooker Electrochemical	28¾	31⅛
International Detrola	13½	14⅞
Keith Georg eE Co	60	
Kendall Company	10⅞	12⅛
Kennedy's Inc pf	21⅜	23
Landers Frary & Clark	36¼	39½
Lincoln Stores Inc	24	26
Lincoln Stores 7	107½	
Long-Bell Lumber Co	6⅝	7⅜
Ludlow Mfg & Sales Co	113	117
Marathon Paper Mills	27½	30¼
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	60	63¼
Merrick & Co	40½	43½
Merck & Co 4¼ pf	109½	113½
Merrimack Manufacturing	48¼	51½
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	70¼	
Metal & Thermit Corp	22½	25
Millers Falls Company	9¼	10½
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	9¾	10⅜
Nashawena Mills	19⅜	21
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	75	
Nashua Manufacturing Co	37¾	40¾
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	83¼	87¼
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	30¼	32⅝
National Chemical & Mfg	5¼	6¼
National Shirt Shops	5¼	6¼
National Shirt Shops	14¼	15⅝
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	65¾	69¾
New England Line Co	4¾	5⅞
Newmarket Manufac Co	88	93
Nicholson File Company	35½	38
Nonquitt Mills	34¼	36¼
Ohio Finance	9¼	10½
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	42	44
Parker Appliance	12⅝	13¾
Plymouth Cordage Company	115	119½
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	70	
Quincy Mkt CS&W 5pf	89	
Remington Arms Co Inc	3½	4
Richardson A Co	48¾	50¾
Rochester Telephone Co	15	16
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	33¼	35¾
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	33¼	
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	62¾	
Sanford Mills	43¾	44¾
Submarine Signal Co	34	36½
Tampax Inc	5½	6¼
Time Incorporated	60¼	63¼
Triumph Explosive Inc	2¼	2⅝
United Elastic Corp	17⅝	18¾
U S Envelope Company	71¾	76¼
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	124	129
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	83	86¾
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	103½	
Wamsutta Mills Inc	29	31¼
Warner & Swasey Co	7¾	8⅝
Warren Bros Class B	36¾	39¾
Warren Bros Class C	14¾	15½
West Point Manufacturing	43¾	46¾
Wickwire Spencer Steel	11¾	12⅞

* Ex-dividend. † Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

N E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	14⅝	15⅞
Beverley Gas & Electric	40	
Brockton Gas Light	8½	9⅝
Central Maine Power 6 pf	108	113
Central Maine Power 7 pf	120	125
Cent Vermont Pub Serv	15⅜	17⅜
Cent Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	108½	
Conn Light & Power	42¾	45
Eastren Utilities Asso	23¾	25¾
Eastern Utilities Asso conv	1⅞	1⅞
Fall River Gas Works	24¾	
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	38	40¾
Green Mountain Power pf	86	90
Hartford Electric Light	51¼	54
Haverhill Electric	26¾	29¼

IRA PLATKY, INC.

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Insurance Consultants

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NO INSURANCE SOLD
Fixed Fee Exclusively

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74 TRINITY PLACE, NEW YORK
WHITEHALL 4-8435

PERSONAL LOANS

AMT. OF LOAN	Charge for 12 Months	YOU RECEIVE	12 Monthly Payments
$108	$6.48	$101.52	$9.00
156	9.36	146.64	13.00
216	12.96	203.04	18.00
324	19.44	304.56	27.00
504	30.24	473.76	42.00
936	56.16	879.84	78.00

SPRINGFIELD NATIONAL BANK
Main and Bridge Sts. Springfield, Mass.
BRANCHES: 784 STATE ST., 526 SUMMER AVE.
144 MAIN ST., I. O. Member Fed. Dep. Ins. Co.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Union Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Aug. 10
Boston Five Cents Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Aug. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Aug. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Sept. 1

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Brookline Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Aug. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Aug. 15

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	134½	142½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	50	53¾
Aetna Life (1.20a)	32¾	35¼
Agricultural (3a)	73½	77
American Alliance (1a)	22	24
American Casualty Company	11½	12¾
American Equitable (1)	16⅜	18⅛
American Insurance New (1¾a)	14⅞	16¼
American Re-Insurance (2)	13½	16¾
American Surety (2½)	55¾	58¼
Baltimore-American (1.20a)	6¼	7¼
Bankers & Shippers (4)	81	86
Boston (16a)	575	605
Camden Fire (1)	20	21½
City of New York (1½e)	17¼	19¼
Connecticut General Life (1a)	48	50
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	39½	42
Federal (1.40)	45¼	49
Fire Assn Philadelphia (2a)	61	65
Fireman Fund (SF) (3)	86½	90½
Firemen's Newark (.40)	11¾	12¾
Franklin Fire (1)	25½	27½
General Reinsurance (2)	47½	50½
Gibraltar Fire & Marine (½e)	16¾	18¼
Glens Falls (1.80)	43	45½
Globe & Republic (½)	8¼	9¼
Great American Insur (1.20)	28⅝	30½
Hanover (1.20)	27¼	29¼
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.60a)	41¾	44¾
Home Insurance (1.20)	27¼	29¼
Homestead (¾e)	13½	15½
InsuranceCo North Amer (2½)	84½	86½
Jersey Insur New York (1.80)	38½	41½
Knickerbocker (½)	7¾	9
Maryland Casualty	11¾	13¼
Massachusetts Bond (3½)	66½	70
Merchants&MfsofNew York (.40)	5¾	7
MerchantsFireAsso (1½a)	46½	49½
National Fire (2)	57½	60½
National Liberty (.20a)	6¼	7¼
National Union (2a)	167	177
New Amsterdam Cas (1)	25¾	27½
New Brunswick (1¼)	27¼	29¼
New Hampshire (1.60a)	45¼	48¼
New York Fire (.80)	13¾	14¾
North River (1)	114½	122
Northeast Insurance	5¼	6
Northern (3a)	89½	94
Pacific Fire (5)	99½	104½
Pacific Indemnity (2a)	46¾	49¼
Peerless Casualty Co	12⅝	14¼
Phoenix (2a)	80¾	84¾
Preferred Accident (.80a)	14¼	15¾
Providence-Washington (1a)	33⅞	3 ⅝
Reinsurance Cor N Y (.075e)	4½	6⅝
Republic Insurance Texas (1.20)	27	29
Revere (P) Insurance (1.20)	21¼	23¼
St Paul Fire & Marine (1.60)	69½	72½
Seaboard Surety (1a)	44¼	46¼
Security (1.40)	35½	37½
Springfield (4½a)	116½	122
Standard Accident	57¾	61½
Travelers (16)	470	485
U S Fid & Guarantee (1a)	37⅛	39⅛
U S Fire (2a)	47¼	50
U S Guarantee (1.60a)	71½	76½
Westchester (1.20a)	32⅝	34⅝

a—Also extra or extras. g—Paid last year. e—Declared or paid so far this year.

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	3.86	4.23
Amerex Holding	25.25	27.125
American Business Shares	3.74	4.10
Axe Houghton Fund	14.94	16.06
Bond Inv Tr of America	101.68	105.92
Boston Fund	17.82	19.16
Broad Street Investing	29.40	31.79
Bullock Fund	15.71	17.22
Canadian Investment Fund	3.10	3.80
Century Shares Trust	28.01	30.22
Chemical Fund	9.72	10.53
Christiana Securities Co	2490.00	2590.00
Commodity Corp	9.06	
Consolidated Investment Tr	41.75	44.75
Dividend Shares	1.27	1.39
Eaton & Howard BalancedFd	21.84	23.46
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	13.31	14.29
Equitable Invest Corp	31.30	33.66
Fidelity Fund Inc	19.24	20.72
Fund Investors Inc	23.08	25.29
General Capital	34.31	36.89
General Investors Trust	5.56	5.92
Group Securities Inc		
Automobile Shares	6.20	6.82
Low Prices Shares	6.06	6.67
Railroad Shares	3.68	4.06
Railroad Equip Shares	4.25	4.68
Steel Shares	4.45	4.90
Incorporated Investors Tr	22.51	24.20
Institutional Sec: Bank Group	.90	.99
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	1.01	1.12
†Keystone Custodian Funds		

Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
B-1	29.45	S-1		27.65
B-2	32.08	S-2		14.41
B-3	19.94	S-3		11.29
B-4	11.35	S-4		5.17
K-1	18.76	K-2		23.67

‡Loomis Sayles 2nf Fd	41.20	
‡Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	96.90	
Manhattan Bond Fund	9.08	9.93
Maryland Fund	4.57	5.17
Mass Invest Tr	21.89	23.54
Mass Inv 2nd Fd	10.90	11.72
Mutual Invest	11.37	12.42
Nation Wide Voting	1.32	1.45
New England Fund	12.83	13.83
New York Stocks		
Automobile	6.74	7.39
Railroad	5.69	6.24
Railroad Equip	7.38	8.09
Steel	6.26	6.86
Old Colony Tr Assoc	31.125	33.135
Plymouth Fund Inc	.53	.58
Putnam Fund	14.15	15.22
Quarterly Income Shares	6.75	7.40
Railway & Light Sec	15.125	16.50
Railway & Light Sec pf	108.50	
Repub Invest Fund	3.41	3.75
Scudder Stevens & Clark	92.98	94.86
Spencer Trask Fund	14.80	15.78
State Street Invest	42.56	45.72
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.76	.85
Wellington Fund	16.93	18.60
Fixed and Unit Type		
Assoc Stand Oil	6.125	6.875
Corp Tr A A mod. acc mod	2.76	....
Cumulative Trust Shares	4.85	....
Diversified Tr C	3.75	....
Diversified Tr D	5.70	6.50
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.75	4.35
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.87	5.64
Nation Wide Sec	2.87	....
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	39.375	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.15	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.82	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.38	....
Super of Am Tr AA	2.40	....
U S Elec Lt & Pow "A"	16.65	....
U S Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.78	....
Investment Banking		
Blair & Co	2.875	3.25
First Boston Corp	31.25	33.25

† Ex-dividend. ‡ Sales prices as of 1 p.m. ‡ Bid 2 per cent less if not held 3 years.

Aviation Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Liberty Aircraft	19	20⅝
Pioer Aircraft	1¾	2⅜
Pollak Manufacturing Co.	7¾	8⅛

Gillette Reports Net Gain

NEW YORK (AP)—Gillette Safety Razor Co. reports consolidated net profit for the six months ended June 30 or $1,821,141, equal to 86 cents a common share, compared with $1,558,339 or 42 cents in the same period a year ago.

Promoted

Jack R. Kansas

Appointed head of the purchasing department of the United Fruit Company at New York, succeeding the late Thomas F. Ryan. Mr. Kansas has been with the organization for 29 years, serving most recently as assistant to the vice-president.

U. S. Rubber Earns $1.85 In Half Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — United States Rubber Company showed consolidated net profit for the half year ended June 30 of $5,852,827 after charges and taxes, equivalent after provision of $4 a share in dividends on the 8 per cent preferred stock to $1.85 a share on the common stock outstanding, F. B. Davis, Jr., chairman, announced in the company's annual report. This compared with net profit of $6,912,466 or $2.44 a common share for the first six months of 1943.

Consolidated net sales for the first half of this year, not including business done for the government on a cost-plus-fixed-fee basis, amounted to $219,373,621 before renegotiation. Sales and income before taxes this year are not comparable with those for 1943, Mr. Davis explained. This year, provision for renegotiation of war contracts was included with the provision for income taxes. In 1943 such provision was deducted from sales. Sales and income before taxes and renegotiation on regular operations were greater than for the corresponding 1943 period. Provision for Federal and foreign income taxes and renegotiation of war contracts for the latest half year totaled $28,482,214.

The company's $25,000,000 program to increase tire-making facilities for military requirements and essential civilian needs is virtually completed, Mr. Davis announced.

General Aniline & Film Corp. reports net income of $2,649,000 for the six months ended June 30 or $3.81 a share on common "A" stock and 36 cents a share on common "B" stock. This compared with $2,114,000 for the first half of 1943 or $2.89 on common "A" and 29 cents on common "B."

Southeastern Greyhound Lines reports net profit of $540,195 for the quarter ended June 30, or $1.99 a share, compared with $602,744, or $2.22 a share, for the same period of 1943. The company said share earnings were based on 271,409 common shares now outstanding before deducting dividends paid on preferred retired in 1943.

U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc., reports net income for the quarter ended June 30 of $431,620, equal to $1.18 a capital share, compared with $431,848 or $1.18 a share in the corresponding 1943 period.

Ruberoid Co., manufacturer of asphalt and insulating products, reports net profit of $358,331 for the six months ended June 30, or 90 cents a share, against $250,566 or 63 cents a share, for the first half of 1943. In the first half of this year the company set aside $60,000 for wartime contingencies, against $95,100 set aside in the same period of last year.

Ex-cell-o Corp., machine and tool makers, reports for six months ended May 31 net profit of $968,158 after setting aside $8,912,870 for taxes and possible renegotiation, equal to $2.42 a capital share. This compared with profit of $1,055,113, equal to $2.65 a share in the 1943 period after reserves of $12,512,036 for taxes and renegotiation.

Blaw-Knox Co. and subsidiaries report net profit for the six months ended June 30 of $865,799, equal to 65 cents a share, compared with $780,728 or 59 cents a share in the first half of 1943. Earnings were after reserves for renegotiation.

Lily-Tulip Cup Corp. and subsidiaries report estimated net profit for the 12 months ended June 30 of $718,904 or $3.79 a share, compared with $793,962 or $4.18 a share in the preceding 12 months. Net in each case was before reserve of $100,000 for contingencies.

Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Co. estimates its net profit for 1943, after provisions for renegotiation still in process, at $4,947,000 after an additional $1,000,000 reserve for contingencies. For 1942 the company reported net of $4,641,171 including "special income" of $1,356,231, also after $1,000,000 had been set aside for contingencies.

American Metal Co., Ltd., and subsidiaries reports net profit, after provision of $979,138 for depreciation, depletion, etc., including $287,360 reserve for contingencies for the six months ended June 30 of $1,045,860 equal to 69 cents a common share. This compares with $1,376,086 or 96 cents a share in the 1943 period when $1,157,542 provision was made for depreciation including $708,488 for contingencies.

Yale & Towne Manufacturing Co. reports net profit for the first half of this year of $574,960, equal to $1.18 a share, compared with $656,952 or $1.35 a share in the corresponding part of last year. Net was after reserve for renegotiation.

International Silver Co., excluding its wholly-owned Canadian subsidiary, shows a net profit for the June quarter of $364,609 or $3.04 a common share, against June quarter, 1943, net of $232,478 or $1.89 a common share.

General Time Instruments Corp. for the 24 weeks ended June 17 reports net profit of $802,985, equal to $1.49 a common share, compared with $244,196 or 41 cents a common share in the corresponding 1943 period. Net for the 1944 period is subject to renegotiation.

A. M. Byers Co., producer of wrought iron, reports net profit for the June quarter of $162,060 or 24 cents a common share, compared with $272,600 or 66 cents a common share reported for the like quarter of last year.

Hudson Bay Mining & Smelting Co., Ltd., reports net profit for the six months ended June 30 of $3,282,549, equal to $1.19 a share, which compared with $4,013,656 or $1.46 a share in the first half of 1943. All figures for the company are in Canadian currency.

National Distillers Products Corp. reports for the six months ended June 30 net profit of $5,071,113, equal to $2.48 a share, compared with $4,638,445 or $2.27 a share in the same period last year.

Barnsdall Oil Co. reports for the six months ended June 30 net profit of $1,836,858, equal to 83 cents a share, against $1,780,693 or 80 cents a share in the same period last year.

Dixie Cup Company reported net income for 12 months ended June 30, 1944 of $952,977, equal to $2.50 per share on the common stock after dividend requirements on the Class A stock. Net earnings for the preceding year totalled $899,564, or $2.23 a common share.

Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Company reported it had a gross income of $3,616,140 for the three months ending June 30 and a net income for the same period of $882,275. Deductions included $2,384,780 for the Federal profits taxes.

The U. S. Playing Card Co. reported net income of $579,908, equal to $1.50 a common share, for the first six months of 1944, compared with $658,324, or $1.75 a share, in the first half of 1943.

Sylvania Electric Shows 51 P. C. Gain in Sales

Sylvania Electric Products, Inc., reports net sales of $40,320,350 for the first six months of 1944, of which $37,125,165 is represented by consolidated sales of Sylvania Electric Products for the full six months, and $3,195,185 by sales for the single month of June of Colonial Radio Corporation, a wholly owned subsidiary purchased May 26. The total figure represents an increase of over 51 per cent in net sales over the corresponding period of 1943, the increase for Sylvania alone exceeding 39 per cent.

Earnings of Sylvania Electric Products, Inc., for the first six months of 1944 were $849,108, or 84 cents per share on the 1,005,000 shares of common stock outstanding on June 30, compared with earnings of $693,091, or 81 cents per share on the 854,474 common shares outstanding on June 30, 1943. Earnings of Colonial Radio Corporation for the single month of June amounted to $58,397.

Promoted

James J. Powers

Appointed district manager of public relations in the northeastern department of Railway Express Agency in Boston, succeeding Philip O. Laurin, who has been assigned to special duties in New York City. Well known in express circles, Mr. Powers has for some years been traveling commercial agent for the northeastern department of the company.

Worldwide Economic Union Called For By Prominent Citizens

NEW YORK (AP)—The citizens Conference on International Economic Union announced that it had urged establishment of a worldwide economic union and approval of agreements drafted at the recent United Nations Monetary Conference in a letter addressed to President Roosevelt and Congress.

Signers of the appeal, including 83 citizens from 32 states, asked provisions of "mutually beneficial services through multilateral agreements," which would include: extension of long-term credit to member nations; removal or reduction of barriers to international trade and stabilization of currencies, as well as "the creation of appropriate international agencies."

Among the signers of the appeal were: Emily Green Balch, economist, Massachusetts; William Rose Benet, author, New York; Fred M. Cutzel, Lawyer, Michigan; Ernest O. Holland, president of Washington State College, Washington; Judge Calvert Magruder, Massachusetts; Webb Waldron, author, Connecticut; Louis Bromfield, author, Ohio; Henry F. Grady, president of the American President Lines, Ltd., California; William Ernest Hocking, professor of philosophy, Harvard University, Massachusetts; and William L. White, editor of the Emporia Gazette, Kansas.

Potato Price Rise Granted by OPA

WASHINGTON (AP)—Maximum prices for potatoes produced in 16 Northeastern states will be increased 90 cents per 100 pounds at the shipping point during August because of a substantial reduction in yield due to drought, the Office of Price Administration said.

The retail increase will amount to one cent per pound, OPA said.

The area includes Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Ohio, West Virginia, Maryland, Tennessee, Kentucky, Virginia, and Delaware.

A maximum price of $3.30 per hundredweight was set for Maine; $3.75 for New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts and Rhode Island; $3.65 for Connecticut, New York and New Jersey; and $3.60 for Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Tennessee, and Kentucky.

Boston Edison Earns $2.11 Share in Year

Boston Edison Company for the 12 months ended June 30, 1944, had an income balance of $5,211,006.60, equal to $2.11 a share on the 2,468,656 shares outstanding.

This compares with an income balance of $5,576,517.22, or $2.26 a share for the 12 months ended June 30, 1943.

Operating figures for the periods ended June 30, 1944, with comparisons for the preceding year, follow:

	Three months ended June 30, '44	June 30, '43
Operating revenues and other income	$11,097,580	$10,265,646
Expenses	6,610,360	5,719,190
Taxes	2,868,709	2,745,610
Gross income	1,618,491	1,800,846
Interest, discount and rents	418,897	433,139
Income balance	1,199,594	1,367,707

	12 months ended June 30, '44	June 30, '43
Operating revenues and other income	$45,699,819	$41,705,072
Expenses	26,904,794	23,728,177
Taxes	11,884,553	10,747,659
Gross income	6,910,562	7,229,236
Interest, discount and rents	1,699,555	1,652,719
Income balance	5,211,007	5,576,517

Am. Express to Open New Field Warehousing Unit

NEW YORK (AP)—The American Express Company will open a field warehousing subsidiary, to be known as the American Express Field Warehousing Corporation, with offices in New York and Chicago, Ralph T. Reed, president, announced.

Operations are scheduled to begin in September. The new organization will serve commercial banks and other financial institutions throughout the Eastern and Midwestern States, Mr. Reed said.

Doughton Sees Tax Cut After War Is Ended

WASHINGTON (AP)—Assurance was voiced by Chairman Robert Doughton (D) of North Carolina of the House Ways and Means Committee that Congressional tax leaders will be ready, when the war ends, to stimulate economic expansion by making broad adjustments in Federal tax burdens.

"When the war ends," Mr. Doughton said, "we want to curtail the burdens on individuals and corporations. But at the same time we should pay something on the national debt, if it can be done without crippling industry."

Returning from his North Carolina farm, Mr. Doughton expressed satisfaction at the progress in postwar taxation studies made during the Congressional recess by experts of a Congressional joint committee and the tax staffs of the Treasury and the Bureau of Internal Revenue, working in unison.

Tax Law to Await War End

However, he said he doubted that a precise tax law for the peacetime economy can be enacted until after the war ends. He stressed that "before we write a detailed law we've first got to have some idea of what the postwar Federal budget will amount to, an estimate of the peacetime national income, and an idea of the amount that would be raised by present rates."

Mr. Doughton said he expects immediate repeal, or modification at the end of the war, of the 95 per cent excess profits tax against corporations and the $5 use tax on automobiles, along with summary reductions in the excise taxes. Then Congress can take a look at the economic situation and write a law speedily to adjust individual and corporation levies to encourage private endeavor and expand employment, he said.

Both the Democratic and Republican platforms call for tax reductions when the war is over.

Discussions Now Proceeding

"Information and statistical data are being compiled, as well as suggestions and recommendations of various groups and organizations interested," Mr. Doughton said. "Informal discussions and conferences have been held with a group sponsoring the Twin Cities (Minneapolis-St. Paul) plan, and the business group of the Committee on Economic Development.

"Other conferences have been scheduled by the staffs with many other groups and organizations, as well as individual business representatives.

"These conferences and discussions will continue for several weeks, and it is believed that the material and views thus obtained will greatly facilitate the work of the joint committee (House-Senate) on internal revenue taxation in the preparation of its report on postwar taxation.

"I can assure the country that as soon as the staffs have completed this most important preliminary work, I shall call the committee together to start formulating a postwar tax policy and plan for submission to the Committee on Ways and Means of the House and Finance Committee of the Senate."

Big High-Test 'Gas' Cracking Unit Built

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — A substantial increase in the national output of aviation gasoline was assured with the completion just announced by The Atlantic Refining Company of a huge, newly constructed fluid catalyst cracking plant at its Point Breeze refinery here.

A similar cracking unit, now being built at the company's refinery at Port Arthur, Texas, will also be completed within a few days. When this plant is ready for production it will mark the end of a construction program of aviation gasoline equipment, begun early in the war period, in which The Atlantic Refining Company has invested more than $22,000,000.

The fluid catalyst cracking process is the newest development in the production of aviation gasoline. Company engineers say when the emergency demand for combat grade aviation fuel ends, these plants can be converted to the production of high octane gasoline for civilian motor needs.

The structure at Point Breeze complete with fractionating towers and supplemental equipment, covers an area the size of two football gridirons placed side by side, and towers into the air the height of a 22-story office building.

There are about 50 miles of pipe in the unit, the largest being 28 inches in diameter.

The entire structure of the cracking unit is welded and it is believed to be the largest welded structure in existence involving steel sections of such weight.

John C. Scobie

NEW YORK (AP)—John C. Scobie, senior partner in Price, Waterhouse & Co., accountants, has passed on.

Mr. Scobie devised accounting systems and his manual on auditing procedures was the basis of official texts issued by the American Institute of Accountants.

Atlantic Refining Pays Extra

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Atlantic Refining Company has declared a regular dividend of 25 cents a share and a special dividend of 25 cents a share payable Sept. 15 to common stock of record Aug. 21.

CLASSIFIED

(Continued from Page 11)

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

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Sports News

Rex Cecil Should Aid Red Sox Pitching

With an eye to bolstering their pitching staff for the stretch drive in the American League, the Red Sox yesterday purchased Rex Cecil, ace hurler of the San Diego club in the Pacific Coast League.

A 28-year-old, 6-ft, 2-in. right-hander, Cecil is leading the fast Coast League with 17 victories and is also high man in strikeouts. According to gossip, he is the best pitcher out there.

To complete the trade, the Red Sox send utility man Johnny Lazor, and pitchers Lou Lucier and Joe Wood, Jr., to San Diego. Lucier and Wood have been with Louisville. Lazor, who can play either the outfielder or behind the bat, appeared in 12 games for the Red Sox this year and hit .133.

Vince Di Maggio Recalls Getting Brother Joe a Job

By Ed Rumill

Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Stretched out on one of the trainer's tables in the visiting clubhouse at Braves Field early yesterday afternoon, Vince di Maggio told of how he got his brother Joe his first job in organized baseball.

"It was with the San Francisco Seals," began the Pittsburgh Pirate center fielder. "It was the final week of the season and Prince Oana and Augie Galan wanted to leave the club and make a trip to Hawaii to play a few games. The manager didn't want them to go, though, because he said he didn't have enough infielders.

"I spoke and mentioned brother Joe," Vince went on. "I said to the skipper: 'My kid brother isn't a bad ball player and I'd like to have you look him over.' So Joe put on a uniform and played the last two games of the season at shortstop, getting a couple of hits. And he was on his way."

Arm Trouble

It had been written many times how Joe's arrival at 'Frisco caused the release of Vince the following year, 1933, but the elder Di Maggio says that this was not entirely true.

"My arm went bad that year," he explained. "I could barely throw the ball to the infield. It was not until trainer Les Cook of the Hollywood club helped me that I was able to go back to the outfield regularly."

Vince was asked which of his brothers, Joe or Dominic, was the better all-around outfielder, exclusive of hitting; and his answer may surprise Yankee fans.

"I believe Dom has a little edge," the Pirate star said, locking his hands beneath his head. "I think he can outfield and outrun Joe. Their throwing is about on a par. I think that if Dom and I could hit like Joe, he wouldn't have anything on us.

"But Joe really can hit the ball," Vince said, grinning. "Man, he sure can. I'd be satisfied to have just one year at bat like him. I call him a busher," he added, laughing. "But I'd like to be a busher like he is."

Likes Singing

The oldest of the ball playing Di Maggios may soon quit the big leagues to fulfill a life-long ambition. Possessed of a fine singing voice, he plans to soon hang up his glove and go into a professional singing career.

"If something breaks for me as I think it will, I'll quit the game before long and take up the study of voice permanently," Vince said. "They tell me I have a dramatic opera voice and I'd sure like to develop it. Have I done much singing in public? Well, yes, but not as a professional. I've sang often at Joe's restaurant in San Francisco. But I need a lot of lessons and study and, of course, practice.

"Don't get me wrong. I've gotten a great deal out of baseball. But I've reached the point now where I'm thinking of the future. And I think my voice is the answer," Vince added.

As we walked out of the clubhouse it occurred to us that a lot of hitters in the National League would like to see Vince Di Maggio quit the majors for a singing career. As things are now, he spends the spring, summer and fall robbing them of base hits.

* * *

Briefs . . . Fritz Ostermuller set the Braves down with two hits yesterday, winning 9-2 . . . He looks like one of the best pitchers in the N. L. . . . The Red Sox had a close squeeze at Cleveland, edging the Indians, 1-0, on a ninth inning unearned run . . . It was Mike Ryba's ninth victory . . . Pete Fox drove in the run . . . No games in Boston tomorrow or Thursday . . . The Red Sox are back at Fenway on Friday, Ladies' Day.

Stan Musial Now Past Walker In Race for Crown

NEW YORK, Aug. 1 (AP)—Stan Musial of the St. Louis Cardinals stormed past Brooklyn's Dixie Walker to take over the lead in the National League's two-man base hit race as the hitters neared the two-thirds mark today, but Bobby Doerr of the Boston Red Sox held tight to first place in the wide-open American League chase.

Musial collected 18 hits in 33 at bats, adding 18 points to boost his average to .359 for a nine-point lead over Walker, who lost seven degrees during the week. Figures, including games of July 30, showed Johnny Hopp of the Cards still third at .330 and Tommy Holmes of the Braves spurting to fourth spot at .322, two points ahead of Augie Galan of the Brooks. Although the hitters shifted places, the only new face in the National big 10 was Frank McCormick of the Reds, replacing Tom Dallessandro of the Cubs.

Doerr at .332 held an eight-point advantage on team mate Pete ox, who shaded Dick Siebert of the A's by two points. Eddie Carnett of the White Sox stepped from eighth to fourth at .312 and Lou Boudreau of the Indians hopped from ninth to fifth at .311. The leaders:

National League

Player	Club	G	AB	R	H	P.C.
Musial, St. Louis		95	372	75	134	.359
Walker, Brooklyn		95	375	61	125	.336
Hopp, St. Louis		82	300	68	99	.330
Holmes, Boston		94	388	58	125	.322
Galan, Brooklyn		96	354	56	114	.320
Hughes, Chicago		75	301	55	96	.319
Weintraub, N. Y.		84	287	48	90	.314
Medwick, N. Y.		85	328	48	101	.308
McCormick, Cin.		95	362	42	110	.304
Ott, New York		90	314	73	95	.301

American League

Player	Club	G	AB	R	H	P.C.
Doerr, Boston		97	368	73	122	.332
Fox, Boston		75	300	49	100	.324
Siebert, Phila.		82	298	34	96	.322
Carnett, Chicago		79	268	35	81	.312
Boudreau, Cleve.		93	366	62	114	.311
Johnson, Boston		87	311	68	96	.309
Tucker, Chicago		75	272	34	84	.309
Hostetler, Detroit		79	249	38	76	.305
Cullenaine, Cleve.		98	374	60	113	.302
Estalella, Phila.		89	329	35	99	.302

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, Aug. 1 (AP)—Some bits of baseball:

Joe Di Maggio is leading the Yankees at the bat again—but this time it's the khaki-clad Yankees in Hawaii for whom he's hitting .441.

Tom Brown, the new 16-year-old shortstop signed by the Dodgers, may be a help to the Bums after all. They say he's big enough to wear long pants. Which brings up the observation that these wartime infields boast no Tinkers-to-Evers-to-Chance combinations—they're just tinkers, and you'd better read it fast.

Seriously: Don't be surprised if Bill Skiff, competent skipper of the Seattle club of the Pacific Coast loop, takes over a big league club next year. Several biggies are stalking the Yankee-trained pilot.

* * *

Baseball questions:

No. 1 — What pitcher was knocked out in the first inning, pitched a no-hitter in his next start, was batted out in the first inning of the next game, and suffered 24 defeats that year?

No. 2—Who was the only pinch-hitter in a World Series to make a sacrifice hit?

(Answers at end of coumn.)

* * *

Stan Partenheimer, Columbus Red Bird pitcher, has beaten every club in the American Association this year, including Columbus (he was with Louisville earlier) . . . Lieut. Ted Williams, former Red Sox slugger now playing with the air station team at Pensacola, Fla., says the service team has four hitters better than himself (whew!) . . . Gen. U. S. Grant was President of the United States when the National League was born in 1876 . . . The boys of Public School No. 3 in the Bronx have adopted 13-year-old Patricia (Pat) Sinclair, winner of the 100-yard breaststroke championship at the Oakland, Calif., A. A. U. meet, as their pin-up girl.

Answers to questions:

No. 1—Joe Bush, with the Athletics in 1916.

No. 2—Harpy (Moose) McCormick of the New York Giants in 1912.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Fritz Ostermueller, Pirates—Stopped Boston with two hits and collected three safeties, batting in one run as Pittsburgh stopped Braves, 9-2.

Phil Cavarretta, Cubs—Doubled and singled to pace Chicago to seventh straight win at expense of Philadelphia, 5-1.

Pete Fox, Red Sox—Drove home George Metkovich with only run of game in ninth inning with second single off Steve Gromek as Boston took 1-0 shutout over Cleveland.

Irv Hall, Athletics—Batted in run in fifth inning and tripled led off tenth with triple and scored winning run for 3-2 edge over Chicago.

Don Gutteridge, Browns—Singled home Frank Mancuso with decisive tally in eighth inning of 3-2 victory over Washington.

Hal Gregg, Dodgers — Ended two-month losing streak by stopping St. Louis Cards, 6-1, with seven hits.

Andy Hansen, Giants—Baffled Cincinnati in neat eight-inning relief chore as New York overcame early Redleg lead to take 9-7 decision.

Major League Leaders

By the Associated Press

American League

Batting—Doerr, Boston, .329.
Runs—Stirnweiss, New York, 74.
Runs Batted In—Stephens, St. Louis, 68.
Hits—Doerr, Boston, 122.
Doubles—Cullenbine, Cleveland, 30.
Triples—Lindell, New York, 9.
Home Runs—Doerr, Boston, 13.
Stolen Bases—Stirnweiss, N. Y., 32.
Pitching—Mallonger, Chi., 10-2 (.833).

National League

Batting—Musial, St. Louis, .359.
Runs—Musial, St. Louis, 75.
Run Batted In—Sanders, St. Louis, 71.
Hits—Musial, St. Louis, 135.
Doubles—Musial, St. Louis, 34.
Triples—Barrett, Pittsburgh, 14.
Home Runs—Ott, New York, 22.
Stolen Bases—Lupien, Philadelphia, 13.
Pitching—Wilks, St. Louis, 9-1 (.900).

Yesterday's American League

Games Behind		Won	Lost	P.C.
	St. Louis	58	42	.580
4½	Boston	52	45	.536
5½	New York	50	45	.526
7½	Cleveland	50	49	.505
9	Detroit	48	50	.490
9	Chicago	46	48	.489
14½	Philadelphia	43	55	.439
14½	Washington	43	55	.438

Results July 31

Boston 1, Cleveland 0.
St. Louis 3, Washington 2.
Philadelphia 5, Chicago 2 (10 inns.).
Only games scheduled.

Yesterday's National League

Games Behind		Won	Lost	P.C.
	St. Louis	68	38	.723
15½	Cincinnati	53	42	.558
16	Pittsburgh	50	49	.576
23	New York	44	50	.470
23½	Chicago	42	47	.472
29½	Boston	39	56	.411
30	Philadelphia	37	55	.402
30½	Brooklyn	38	57	.400

Results July 31

Pittsburgh 8, Boston 2.
New York 9, Cincinnati 7.
Brooklyn 6, St. Louis 1.
Chicago 5, Philadelphia 1.

Crossword Quiz Answers

H	U	N	G	A	R	Y
E	▨	M	A	R	I	E
R	B	▨	B	E	D	S
M	A	I	L	▨	E	
I	B	S	E	N	▨	C
T	E	R	R	I	E	R
A	▨	A	▨	G	▨	O
G	O	E	T	H	E	S
E	▨	L	E	T	T	S
	B	▨	A	S	C	H
H	A	N	S	▨	H	E
A	R	I	E	L	▨	A
W	I	L	L	A	R	D

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Downtown on Geary St., above Union Square. Rates with bath $2.50 to $3.50 one person; $3.50 to $5.00 two persons; without bath $2.00 one person; $3.00 two persons. Advance reservations are advisable. Charles A. and Margaret Stewart, Proprietors

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Claude C. Dillon, Managing Owner

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Moderate Rates

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(Continued from previous page)

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ENGLAND

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Manchester

ENGLAND

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(Continued)

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WHICH FIT THE FEET
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SEE NEXT PAGE

ENGLAND

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(Continued)

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ENGLAND

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PIM BROS. LTD., GEORGE'S ST., DUBLIN

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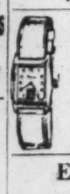
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and
HOUSE FURNISHERS

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Northern Ireland

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(Continued)

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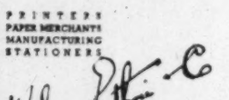
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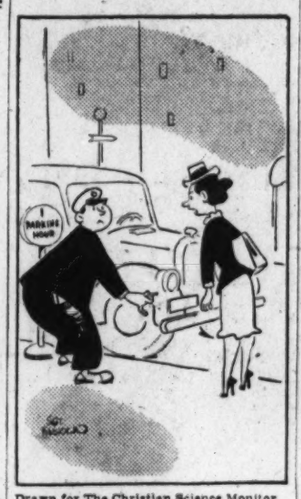
Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Sergeant Filchock

"I hope you didn't wear out any of my good rubber putting that mark on the tire."

Fledgling Pilots

Lafayette Teaches Boys Too Young for Service to Fly as Peacetime Project

(F) Features

Easton, Pa.

Too young for the Army Air Forces but old enough for the same rigorous training that air cadets receive, 50 boys, 14 to 17 years old, are learning aviation at Lafayette College, literally from the ground up.

They do more than fly, these youngsters selected from more than 1,000 who applied when the college announced its new and probably unique program.

In hot classrooms they spend their summer "vacation" sweating out navigation, meteorology, higher mathematics and the other abstruse subjects an airman must know.

They thrive on it, too. "A more enthusiastic and intelligent group of boys could not be found," says Prof. Paul B. Eaton, former technical adviser to the Chinese government, who directs the program.

Flying instructor Edwin Bráden concurs: "They learn fast, much faster than we did when we were boys."

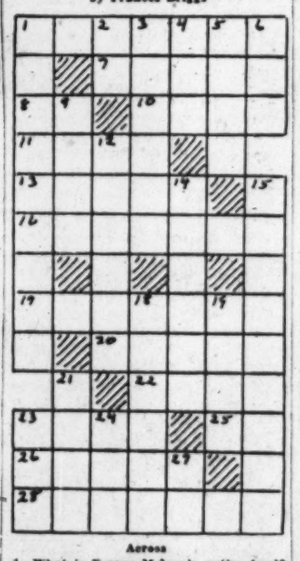
The boys, who come from many parts of the country and live at the college, do their flying afternoons at the Easton airport. Some were ready after a few lessons to solo but none is old enough to qualify for a license and none is allowed to go up without an instructor.

This aviation program is a development of Lafayette's boys engineering guidance conference, founded in 1934 to help youngsters discover their aptitudes and give them the right start toward careers.

Lafayette tries only to give the boys a basis for later training. It tries to make the process pleasant, too. There are sports, theatricals and campfires when the day's flying and studying are over.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What is Ferenc Molnar's native land?
7—What was Victor Hugo's middle name?
8—Symbol for rubidium is what?
10—What articles of furniture might be of "twin" type?
11—What is a flexible fabric of interlinked metal rings used as defensive armor?
12—Who was author of "The Wild Duck"?
16—What breed of dog might be described as "black-and-tan"?
17—Gounod's "Faust" is based on whose drama?
20—What people speak the Lettish language?
22—Who is author of "The Nazarene"?
23—What is first name of hero of "Breitmann Ballads" by Charles Godfrey Leland?
25—Pronoun.
26—Who is chief of the sylphs in Pope's "Rape of the Lock"?
28—Who was author of the poem "Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep"?

Down

1—What was Andrew Jackson's home called?
2—What is the "Cactus State" (abbr.)?
3—What is surname of a heroine of a drama by 13 Across?
4—Exist.
5—Skipper Ireson is remembered for his ride, robe, or ring—which?
6—Affirmative answer.
9—What is name of Paul Bunyan's mythical ox?
13—What name was given to Jacob's descendants?
14—"Visit from St. Nicholas" occurred when (pl.)?
15—What is a beam or bar across the head or end of a rod?
18—Flower head of what plant was formerly used to raise nap of woolen cloth?
19—Both Rembrandt and Whistler liked to do what as well as to paint?
21—What is an Italian seaport on the Adriatic?
23—Fruit of the hawthorn is called what?
24—Nothing.
27—Musical note.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

In Lighter Vein

Dissatisfied Customer

On American fighting fronts the Army prints little one-sheet newspapers, in the enemy's language, giving full, accurate, and late war news on one side and on the reverse setting forth the advantages of immediate surrender. The sheets are dropped in back of the enemy lines by plane or shell. Well, the other day in Normandy a Nazi surrendered and, in the course of his interrogation by our intelligence officers, pettishly asked what had happened to the little newspapers. His platoon hadn't had any news for several days, he said, and was getting bitter about the service.—The New Yorker.

Capital Suggestion

Shortly after he became chancellor of the exchequer, British Statesman Lloyd George went for a walk one morning with his young daughter. He had just presented the British public with a staggering budget, which had created wide discussion.

As they were strolling along, his daughter suddenly asked him for a penny for a piece of candy. He searched in his pockets, but after a moment was forced to confess that he did not have a penny with him. The young girl accepted this philosophically.

"I think, father," she said, wagging a disapproving finger, "that you had better increase your budget."—Milwaukee Journal.

A Matter of Proportion

Mother found it necessary to conserve her dwindling supply of sugar, and so she put a little less sweetening in the applesauce than usual.

Little Tommy, who had just begun to practice the art of diplomacy, tasted the still warm fruit, considered briefly, and then casually inquired, "Mother, don't you think there is a little too much apple in this applesauce?"

A Verse for Today . . .

It is God which worketh in you both to will and to do of his good pleasure.—PHIL. 2:13

Monitor Camera Club from Eva Luoma, Holliday's Cove, W. Va.

Adventure Bound

Projectile Speeds Are Checked

Schenectady, N. Y.

Equipment which measures the speed of projectiles to the 1/100,000th part of a second is now in use at Aberdeen Ordnance Research Center provings grounds of the War Department. Known as the General Electric counter chronograph, the equipment automatically measures the speed of a shell, and the result is printed by an electric typewriter. The only task in operating the chronograph is to push the necessary buttons when a starting signal is received over the public address system.

To record the speed of a shell, a rectangular cage, which has a coil at each end, is placed a few feet in front of the gun. The coils in the cage are spaced about one hundred feet apart, and are connected in series. The projectile, which is magnetized, passes through the open center of the coils, and the time interval required for its passage from one coil to the other is recorded on the chronograph's automatic typewriter.

A recording can be made every five or ten seconds. Thus, within a minute or two, a single chronograph can record speeds of shells that come from ten different guns.

Today's Quotation

Man may dismiss compassion from his heart,
But God will never.
—COWPER

Scissor Books for Soldiers

Los Angeles

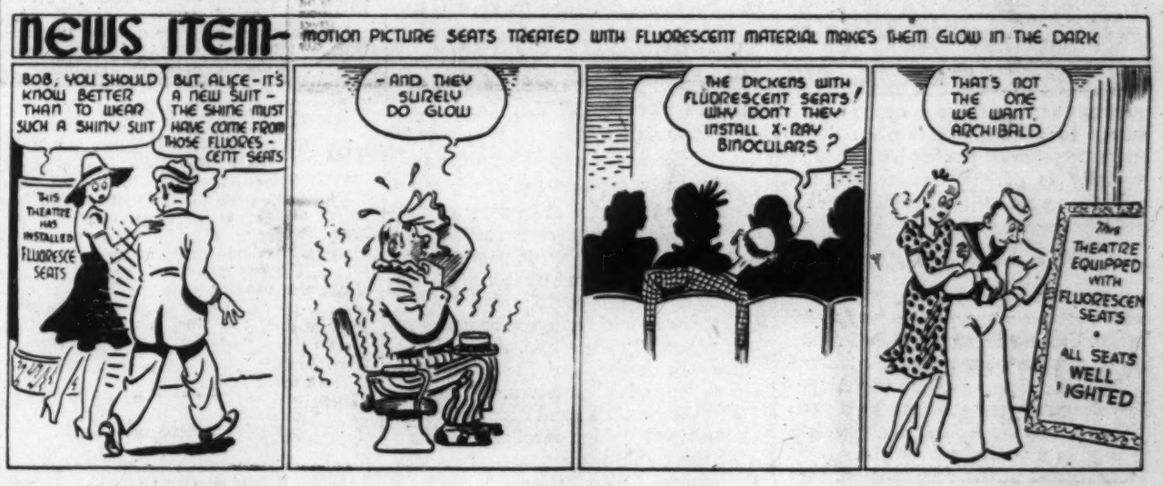
She was no longer young enough to do much in a very active way for the war effort and that's why a local resident finally conceived the excellent idea of making little "scissor books" for verses. These she sends to soldiers in camps and overseas, getting their addresses from friends and relatives.

To make the books she cuts pieces of plain, thin card to fold over once, making a cover small enough to go into an ordinary letter envelope. Inside she pastes ten or a dozen pages of cheap typewriter paper by running a little gum along the inner edge. On each page she pastes a poem clipped from old magazines her friends have discarded. The magazines are then sold for waste paper, the funds so received helping to pay for materials for more books. She keeps the weight under one ounce including envelope.

Some of these books contain all humorous poems, some all outdoor poems, some all poems about dogs, etc.

"You see," she explained to her friends, "people read stories just once, as a rule, but they read poems over and over again, and these little books can be slipped into a soldier's pocket and who knows where he might find comfort or entertainment in dipping into them for odd moments." Letters of thanks are now beginning to come in telling how greatly appreciated these little books are and how they are passed around until they are literally worn to shreds.

A humorous cartoon or suitable colored picture is used to make the cover attractive.


NEWS ITEM— MOTION PICTURE SEATS TREATED WITH FLUORESCENT MATERIAL MAKES THEM GLOW IN THE DARK
BOB, YOU SHOULD KNOW BETTER THAN TO WEAR SUCH A SHINY SUIT
BUT, ALICE—IT'S A NEW SUIT—THE SHINE MUST HAVE COME FROM THOSE FLUORESCENT SEATS
THIS THEATRE HAS INSTALLED FLUORESCE SEATS
—AND THEY SURELY DO GLOW
THE DICKENS WITH FLUORESCENT SEATS! WHY DON'T THEY INSTALL X-RAY BINOCULARS?
THAT'S NOT THE ONE WE WANT, ARCHIBALD
THIS THEATRE EQUIPPED WITH FLUORESCENT SEATS
ALL SEATS WELL LIGHTED

The Taffles—*Travel by Thumb* By PALMER

CAN I SEE YOU RIDE THE BIKE TODAY POP—I'LL BET YOU'RE A SWELL RIDER!
I'M NOT RIDING IT TODAY SQUIGGLES—
I HOPE I SOUND CASUAL
—THERE'S ONE OTHER WAY I'D LIKE TO TRY FIRST—
Tom Palmer

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*What's That You Said?* By RODGERS

The Boss and I met one of our neighbors today—
"Well—have you found the Redfield treasure yet?" he asked—
WOW! Did the Boss and I prick up our ears!
"What treasure?" the Boss wanted to know.

The Adventures of Waddles—*Squirrel Food* By THE HAGERS

TED, I'VE ALWAYS WANTED TO SLEEP IN A TREE. LET'S TRY IT TONIGHT.
I'D HATE TO HAVE ANY OF MY DUCK FRIENDS SEE ME TRYING TO ROOST.
HOW ARE YOU DOING, PETER PAN?
NUTS!
NUTS, NUTS! WHERE?

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Work for Congress

When Congress recessed just prior to the G. O. P. convention, it was assumed that when it reconvened Aug. 1 it would only be a token meeting, that no actual working sessions would be held until Labor Day, and that any legislation causing a stir and likely to influence votes would be put off until after the election.

It is unthinkable that this course should be pursued.

Military events have progressed more rapidly than probably the most optimistic of Congressmen were prepared to reckon with even last June 24. The need hourly grows more urgent for measures providing economic shock absorbers and encouragement for full employment.

The Senate's own Postwar Planning Committee, headed by Senator George, presented, just before recess, 16 specific points that required Congressional action; and War Mobilizer Byrnes vigorously sought (a) provision for unemployment benefits, (b) public works to ease the transitional phase, (c) laws governing disposal of surplus goods, (d) consideration of postwar tax plans.

Failure to act on these and related matters has left the Army and Navy on the spot regarding contract cutbacks. Progress of the war suggests certain curtailments, such as the Navy's recently announced reduction in submarine building. Yet lack of provision for reconversion of plants and rehiring of workers causes loud protests. The danger is that the armed services will soon find themselves running de luxe relief projects.

Taking the lead for the Republicans, Senator Vandenberg has demanded immediate Congressional activity. This is smart politics, and it would follow the Republican line to take the initiative in returning to a peacetime and private enterprise economy. But the issues involved are not partisan issues.

The general plan for demobilization was worked out by Mr. Hancock and Mr. Baruch; and follows avenues that appear to have as much Democratic as G. O. P. support.

It has not been a partisan war; there is no reason to make it a partisan demobilization. But there is every sound reason for the leadership in both parties to set aside politics long enough carefully to debate, and accept, the legislation presently so acutely needed.

A New Phase in the War?

It may be that we are soon to witness a new change in the war's emphasis. Up to this point the Red Army has scored the most dramatic advances against the Germans, but the Anglo-Americans appear about to break out of Normandy and bring their weight to bear in a war of movement.

This comes at the very moment that the Russians must be experiencing supply problems and wondering how many leagues farther they should advance. It must be remembered that the Russians are supplying a front that stretches north and south 800 miles and which has daily been pushing farther west from its home bases.

This army is supplied, for the most part, by some 200,000 American trucks. There were rail lines and there were good highways up to the Polish border. It is believed that the Russians accumulated vast stores of supplies at Smolensk, about 200 miles west of Moscow, in preparation for this summer's drive. For another 200 miles, from Smolensk to Minsk, the rails and highways were probably satisfactory.

But Warsaw is another 300 miles west of Minsk, and in between are the prewar Polish highways, not of the best, and different gauge railways. We do not suppose that the beaten and routed Germans can stand against the Russians on any firm line of their own choosing, say from Danzig along the Vistula to the Carpathians, but it does become a question of how far west the Red Army will care to venture with tenuous supply lines. By way of qualification, it should be noted, however, that the Russians have not in the past been too conservative in their military interpretations of what can and what cannot be done with supply lines.

In France, on the other hand, the supply lines have scarcely had a chance to be even tested. Allied control of the sea lanes and the opening of new ports, as at Avranches, the unlimited number of trucks available, the good French highway and rail system all fit into the pattern once the Allies win the ground needed for maneuver.

So it may be that we are now witnessing the peak of the Russian offensive and the real start of the Allied sweep.

The Truth, Ruth

If a GI has two sweethearts, is that a military secret? A certain censor who thought it was is now going to confine himself to simpler matters—like tonnages, logistics, strategic analyses, ballistics, grand strategy—and let really complicated affairs alone.

He got into trouble, according to the AP which doesn't say how much trouble, because he noticed that a letter addressed to Dear (?) Doris ended up with "That's the truth, Ruth." Now, after reading GI mail for more than two and a half years, any censor with a heart warmer than a banker's glass eye finds there's a bit of Dorothy Dix in the toughest of us. And so he says to himself, "Hey, what's this, a romance drifting onto the rocks just because this GI (pronounced, at this moment, guy) forgets to keep his hand on the tiller?" So he crosses out "Ruth."

But "That's the truth, Ruth" is a way some people have of saying something to one another. When you drop "Ruth" it may not mean the same thing at all. Maybe in that case it's not the truth. Or maybe it isn't intended for Doris. As we said, these things aren't as simple as global warfare.

They are better left alone by censors. But maybe by editorial writers too, for don't we remember a censor who noticed that a letter addressed to one young lady was put into an envelope addressed to another? In that case the intervention of the censor was understood to have earned the heartfelt gratitude of the writer.

Well, let's get back to more important matters. Or are there any, Ruth?

Who Shall Sign Surrender?

It has been suggested that the peace treaties or the papers by which Germany accepts defeat after this war should be signed by the present German war leaders, thus to keep clear in German eyes who lost the war for them.

This proposal arises from the experience after World War One when peace was signed with the representatives of the new German republic and consequently exposed the republic to discredit at home. But in view of the course which disintegration will probably take in Germany, it would seem advisable to demand that signatures on any documents containing details of surrender should represent specifically and separately the Nazis, the military caste outside the Nazi Party, and the German people themselves.

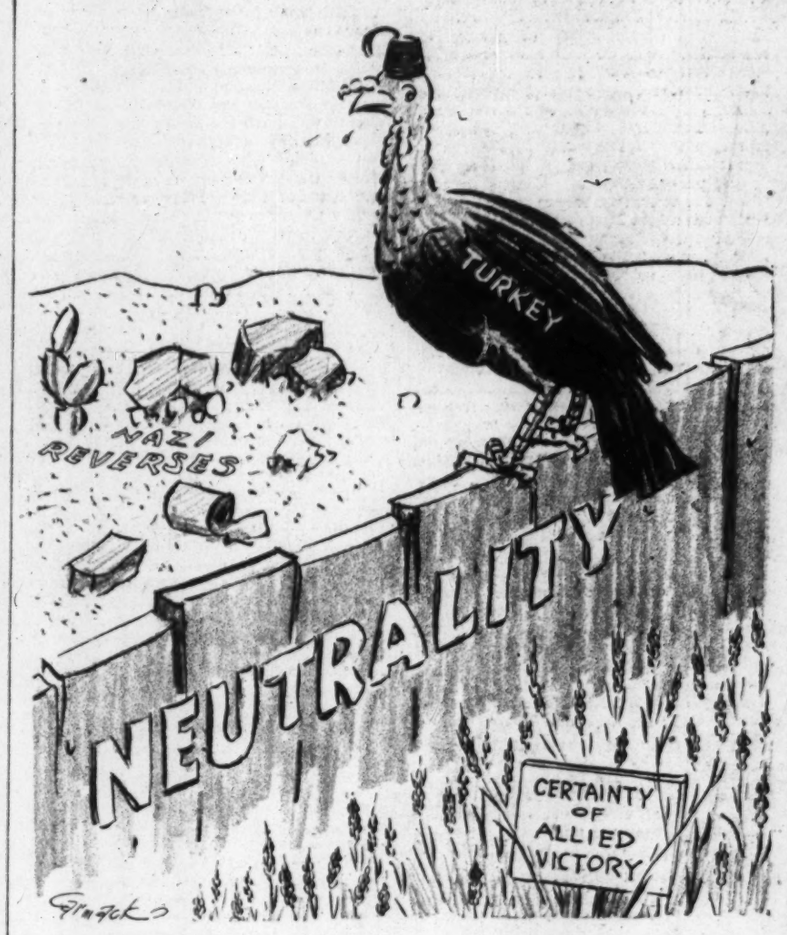
For the people's hand does not show in the revolt which reached a climax with the bomb-plot against Hitler and the purge which followed. Since a popular uprising among the Germans has made no decisive contribution to Allied victory, the Allies are under no obligation to recognize claims of innocence on the part of the German people. Indeed, to treat them as in some way absolved from blame for the war would not guarantee the success of popular government in Germany, for the basis of that success must be a realization by the people of their responsibility for acts by their State.

The Nazis must sign themselves out of political existence. The documents presented to them would be, in fact, confessions of aggressors' guilt. The military must sign away Germany's right to equip itself for war. The people must oblige themselves to take direct responsibility for preventing these promises from being broken at any future time. To keep that obligation would impose on the German people a responsibility to lift their thought above the narrow professionalized channels in which it has usually run. Choice of delegates to represent them might well be the German people's initial exercise in the democratic methods they must sooner or later learn to apply.

The Germans should be impressed that they have this new responsibility to the State: a responsibility to learn to think politically for themselves. They should be helped by peoples who have already learned to do this, but they should be assured they will be held accountable—with no distinction to be made between rulers and people—in the event German promises are not kept.

The gasoline situation being what it is, probably more congressional candidates will emulate the example of our friend, "Walking Mun" Wilson of Kentucky, who canvassed his entire district on foot.

Time to Jump?



Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

The Pope and Peace

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The Superior Council of Missionary Works of the Roman Catholic Church was received by His Holiness, Pope Pius XII, on June 24. The Pope proclaimed the "universality of faith and love beyond all fields of battle and all State frontiers." . . .

But the Pope did not stop there. Just a few days before the Allied Armies entered Rome, the Pope made a speech to the Cardinals in which he advocated a negotiated peace.

Here is where the shoe pinches. Back in 1934, the Pope entered into a concordat with Hitler. . . .

In 1940, when Hitler was overrunning Europe and it looked as though the war would soon be over and Hitler its master, the records do not show that the Pope then made any plea to the world for a negotiated peace. . . .

Ever since Pius XI, the immediate predecessor of the present Pope, ascended the Papal throne in 1922, he worked hand in glove with Mussolini. The present Pope, Pius XII, did likewise. . . .

The world would do well to watch all the various subtle moves to give the Pope a place at the peace table. All such moves, in view of the Vatican's record, are suspect from the start.

ELMER E. ROGERS

Washington

Fears Nationalists

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The Christian Science Monitor's editorial policy against a fourth term for F. D. R. is noted as on the same basis as objections to a third term. It would be interesting and informative as to The Monitor's political perspicacity to know whom they supported in F. D. R.'s first and second terms.

It will be also very interesting to watch The Christian Science Monitor's attitude as the G. O. P. drifts deeper and deeper into the hands of the former isolationists, perhaps in spite of what Governor Dewey may do or say.

The question today seems to be not what a person or a party presently promises but what each has said and done in the past. As indicative of what may be expected in the future (and on what other basis are we to judge?) we refer to President Harding and the League, and to Governor Dewey and the questions of lend-lease and Russia before the Governor was a Presidential possibility.

Almost every service man represents a family. These families are not willing to make needless sacrifices this time. Our net product of the last war was almost a cipher. We cannot allow control of our country now to pass into the hands of so-called Nationalists.

R. B. IRVIN

Elkins Park, Pa.

See Article XIV, Section 2

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The Democratic platform says racial minorities have the right to vote, and Congress should exercise its full Constitutional power to protect that right. The Constitution commands Congress to protect this right by cutting down the representation in Congress, and in the Presidential electoral college, of any State that interferes with this right. Therefore, the platform commits the Democratic Party to favoring and facilitating such action by Congress.

STEVEN T. BYINGTON

Ballard Vale, Mass.

Praise for the South

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have served in the past war and have been in service during this war for over two years, a considerable part of this time having been spent in the South, although I am a Northerner by birth. It seems to this writer that the South has a far better solution to the Negro problem than the North. The writer went to public schools with Negro children and firmly believes that the best interests of both the Negroes and whites are served in the system which the South has evolved.

It appears to me that a democracy means full equality before the law, but this by no means calls for social equality. I firmly believe that it is democratic to form a club and limit the members to those whom the members consider desirable.

A democracy, I believe, means that each individual regardless of race, color, or creed has justice and full equality before the law, but this does not mean that every individual must be employed by every concern, or that every individual must be admitted to every hotel, or that every individual must be admitted to every club. These, in my opinion, involve fundamental democratic individual rights, and if a club, corporation, or hotel wishes to limit its members, workers, or guests, this to me is perfectly within its individual right.

The Negro has certainly progressed over a period of 80 years in a marvelous manner largely due to the generosity of the South which has produced such Negro leaders as Booker T. Washington and Dr. Carver. The South has numerous Negro colleges and the leaders mentioned have stressed the importance of Negroes themselves not attempting social equality.

In every minority group, whether Negro, Jewish, or any other, individuals who have worked out their own salvation and replaced undesirable qualities with desirable ones have achieved their rightful place in all walks of society.

C. H. S.

Macon, Ga. Captain Air Corps

Off Savo Island

The Bookshelf

Eyewitness accounts of the battle of World War II have been marked in the aggregate by timeliness, completeness, and vividness. In some measure this has resulted from the intrepidity of reporters who are satisfied with nothing less than combat duty—foxholes, hardships, and shellfire included.

One of these newsmen is Joe James Custer, a United Press correspondent. His THROUGH THE PERILOUS NIGHT; THE ASTORIA'S LAST BATTLE (New York: Macmillan. $2.75) is the record of one who went through some of the bitterest fighting in the Southwest Pacific and suffered some of the hardest personal consequences.

The author was a Honolulu sports writer. When war came, he went with the force that bombed Wake and Marcus islands. He then accompanied the Enterprise and the Hornet when they launched the first air raid on Tokyo. Soon thereafter he watched the invasion of Guadalcanal from the cruiser Astoria. Only a few days later came the disastrous battle of Savo Island, which he saw from the Astoria. In that half hour, the Australian cruiser Canberra, and the Quincy, Vincennes, and Astoria were lost.

In his account of this battle, as throughout the book, Mr. Custer tells what one man saw and experienced. It might be the story of any sailor aboard the doomed Astoria. Lest anyone forget that naval battles are bloody and horrible, the author gives many chaotic details. In this battle he suffered an injury from flying shrapnel that finally resulted in loss of sight in one eye.

As the story of one casualty—and few on board escaped unhurt—Mr. Custer's record is undoubtedly representative. It differs in this respect from many other current books which do not dwell at length on the human consequences of battle. This does not make for pleasant reading. Approximately half the book is taken up with the tedious months of suffering that followed the injury. Considerable clinical description is included.

The story is full of action, and the telling is graphic though at times it verges on the flamboyant. One is left with the impression that the citation for bravery later awarded the author by the National Headliners' Club was merited not alone for his misfortune but also for his skill and pluck as a reporter.

D. H. J.

Diplomatic Shift to the Left

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Joseph G. Harrison

A slow but quite important change has been taking place in American foreign policy during the past months. It was some time before this shift became apparent but it has been borne out by a number of indications. For Washington has abandoned, or at least seriously modified, its former policy of tending to support the so-called "conservative" elements in a number of European Allied nations.

Today the United States seems to be either accepting the more liberal movements within these countries or adopting a policy of strict neutrality between the various factions. While this latter course might appear to have been the right one to follow from the beginning, there are many reasons why this would have been difficult.

The three countries for which this shift in American policy is most important are France, Greece, and Yugoslavia. One is tempted to add Italy, also, although the situation there is still uncertain and is confused by a number of elements which don't enter into the cases of the other three. With each of the three Washington began by following a policy of giving tacit, and sometimes open, support to the more conservative elements of the governments-in-exile.

In the case of France, the United States definitely and tenaciously supported the Giraud faction against that led by General de Gaulle. Many excuses were given for this—that we were uncertain of the extent of de Gaulle's backing, that we had been instrumental in getting Giraud from the Continent to Algiers, and that we weren't interested in French domestic politics but in the army, and Giraud seemed to have the most influence with the officer corps in French North Africa. Today, however, de Gaulle has been given almost complete de facto recognition by Washington and there is every indication that this country is now committed to a policy of supporting the de Gaullists in France.

In Yugoslavia and Greece, perhaps out of deference to British policy, America continued to support elements which almost all neutral observers agreed had lost much of their backing at home. Thus, instead of appointing as diplomats to these countries men who were absolutely neutral on the many questions agitating these peoples, Washington appointed diplomats who openly favored returning King George of Greece and King Peter of Yugoslavia to their thrones after the war.

Even the hottest opponents of these kings never asked that America work against them. But they did ask that Washington at least pick diplomats who were neutral on the thorny question of restoring these monarchs.

And now the United States has been forced to recognize the need for a more neutral policy. Although this fact has not been announced, it is learned on good authority that not so long ago a meeting was held within the State Department's Balkan division at which time it was decided to maintain the strictest neutrality toward all sides in Greece and Yugoslavia. It was brought out at that meeting that this Government ran the risk of earning a good deal of ill will if it didn't modify its policy. The fact that such a meeting was called shows that Washington had been leaning heavily in one direction. It also shows that, as in the case with France, the American policy could no longer be maintained.

It is interesting to note that at no time did the American course of favoring the conservative elements among the Greek and Yugoslav resistance movement have the undivided approval of all Americans concerned. On one side there were the highest diplomatic officers, appointed by the White House or State Department, who went along with their fellow British diplomats in supporting the conservative side. On the other side, however, were a considerable number of Americans working for such organizations as the Office of War Information, the Foreign Economic Administration, and the Middle East Supply Center who just as heartily opposed any such American support. These latter argued that to support King George and King Peter—as distinct from recognizing them—was to run the risk of jeopardizing America's postwar influence in Greece and Yugoslavia.

Although the question of how to distinguish between supporting this or that government-in-exile and merely working along with it is enough to test the wisdom of a Solomon, it seems that Washington is determined to make a greater effort to be neutral in all internal questions among our Allies except where such questions affect the war effort. Such a policy will certainly open Washington to less attack. It will also make it easier for this country to exercise constructive influence after the war, in other words, at a time when it can be most effective.

Midsummer Madness, Boston Version

By Robert R. Mullen

In recently reporting on the statuary situation in Washington, which is awful, those fugitives from the scrap pile reminded me of Chet Shafer of Three Rivers, Mich. Mr. Shafer is a completely charming and pixielike figure who, among other things, is a curator of the Wild Cast-Iron Crusading Corps.

This is a genial safari of hackbuteers, beaters, supervisors of peltries and *garde champêtre* that prior to the current insatiable demand for shrapnel toured the land in search of cast-iron fauna, relics of those great days when there were lions at every gateway and cast-iron deer on all the really important lawns in town.

I first met Mr. Shafer some seven or eight years ago when he visited Boston for a convention of the Guild of Pipe Organ Pumpers, of which he was at the time Grand Diapason. Finding we were both retiring souls, we drew into a quiet corner at the Parker House and it was there that he divulged his great interest in preserving the memory of this iron wild life.

As a great favor, he asked me, in my jauntings about the country, to be on the alert for choice examples and to make due records of the finds. He felt that New England, a region where notably little is discarded, would be a ripe hunting ground, as indeed it proved to be.

With the pleasant co-operation of that sterling trio of cameramen, Walter Jordan, Frank Colby, and Lyman Fisher, I in time accumulated a few choice examples with pictures of same. A rich strike was made, for example, at the estate of Mr. Denman Thompson in Swanzey, N. H.

The late Mr. Thompson was rather a novel character, too. A stage-struck farm lad, he wrote a play called The Old Homestead.

You may not have heard about it, as indeed I had not until driving along the unfrequented road and perceiving the cast-iron situation in the still well-kept greensward. But this play, back before the turn of the century, ran across the Nation's boards for upwards of 30 years, having the usual successful boy meets girl, boy loses girl, girl-runs-from-boy-until-girl-catches-boy sequence, and supplemented with a robust scene in which the hero tosses the villain through a window. The smash and resultant tinkle of breaking glass brought down the house.

Well, this Thompson embellished his New Hampshire home with proper lawn iron. There was a brindle dog with marble eyes and painted collar, the usual doe, and a fountain. The fountain was rather ornate. From the center of the pool there rose an iron column with a monkey climbing up to clutch with vain and rigid fingers at some cast-iron grapes, dangling just out of reach.

Mr. Shafer said such refinements as grapes were not at all unusual in the 90's or latter days of the cast-iron fad, and described to me the finest example of the art thus far brought to his notice.

It was, he said, a cast-iron cupid, very fat, reclining lazily on a cast-iron sea shell, sprinkled with pearly drops of cast-iron dew. One cherubic arm was outstretched, pointing at a near-by cast-iron mastiff. On this cast-iron forefinger was a cast-iron butterfly.

This item was being sought, Mr. Shafer said, by a gentleman, now of mature years, who had experienced an unfortunate encounter with the cast-iron cupid while a youth.

It seems that he was calling on a young lady in her Long Island home, and was about to bespeak her hand according to the quaint custom of those days when her father learned he was a newspaperman, hence unacceptable.

The father was about to impress his feelings in measures stronger than words when the young man took to flight. He hurtled down the resilient grass, exulting in the fleetness of youth.

This exultation was unexpectedly punctured, however, when he collided with the unyielding cupid.

Well, somebody else took the girl to wed, but Mr. Shafer's friend is left with a sentimental desire to own at least the cupid.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston 15, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year ... $12.00 — Three months ... $3.00
Six months ... $6.00 — One month ... $1.00

Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

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Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Boston 15, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.